Nor Flood Nor Fire Will
Stop Us Till We've Won

Nippon Times

Smite Until Our Foes Bend
On Their Knees

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SWISS PRAISES REICH TACTICS ON EAST FRONT

Soviet Offensive Plans Always Being Nullified by German Defensive Will

MARS ANALYZES SITUATION

Says Wehrmacht Will Maintain Advantageous 'Resistance-At-All-Costs' Policy

Special

ZURICH, February 15.—Commenting on the Eastern front the military expert of the Swiss journal Bund, writing under the name Mars, observed today that the Soviet offensive plans, though admirable as staff work, were always being nullified by the Germans' constant defensive will. The analysis of the situation given by the military expert attracted attention as he believed that the German forces would maintain their "resistance-at-all-costs" policy, which he said had proven advantageous to Germany, although some neutral and anti-Axis experts were criticizing it as "wasteful and likely to lead to the Wehrmacht's disaster."

Paying tribute to the Germans' conduct of their operations, Mars observed that brute strength alone did not decide anything and that strategical results were far more important. He remarked that the favorable development of the Soviet winter offensive confronted the Wehrmacht with the need to make long-range decisions with the alternative of adhering to the "defense at-all-costs" policy or resorting to old school movements of war. According to the old conception, freedom of movement should be restored to the armies on the Eastern front by wide westward withdrawals.

Proposed In 1941

Mars said that some German generals had proposed this in 1941 in order to avoid winter battles with the Soviet armies and that after Stalingrad a withdrawal to the Dnieper and even to the Odessa-Riga line was advocated.

The commentator said that only history would decide whether Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler's policy was right but that it was undeniable that by stubbornly maintaining contact with the enemy the Wehrmacht still retained vast territories which served as a pawn. He said that in the Wehrmacht's opinion these territories held advantages which exceed the value of sacrifices in materiel.

By remaining along the lower Dnieper, General Mannstein not only provided Germany with manganese but broke the Soviet advance toward the upper Bug and Dniester, Mars said, adding that the same effect was achieved by the stubborn resistance from Gomel to Pilotzk by way of Shoblin, Orcha, and Vitebsk. General Von Kluge's armies not only barred the way to Konigsberg but also assured the security of the armies which distinguished themselves between Lake Ilmen and Leningrad.

Soviets Always Halted

Mars continued, "It is undeniable that the German strategy has always succeeded in halting Soviet offensive gains. Despite being pushed back, the front of the German southern army groups was never dislocated. The German forces utilized natural obstacles and also communication centers which became support points. Everywhere, the sector commanders knew how to organize their defense rapidly and thoroughly, while establishing unbreakable liaison with neighboring sectors. The Soviet offensive plans, though admirable as staff work, have always been nullified by this stubborn resistance will of the Germans."

Therefore, it can be supposed that the Germans will maintain their "resistance-at-all-costs" policy in face of the threatening loss of the Dnieper bend and the Rovno wedge and the rapid Soviet advance into Estonia, the commentator stated, adding that he believed that the German armies in the lower Dnieper would retreat to the Bug to establish a junction with the defensive system anchored in Winnitzza, thereby to strengthen the front designed to protect the Lemberg-Odessa railway.

Mars, said that in southern Poland the German forces appeared to have adopted the principle that space constitutes a weapon. "Since Lemberg and Kovel cover the way to the industrial areas of Lublin, Radom and

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 7)

Atrocities by American Troops In Philippines Brought to Light

Mass Slaughters of Filipino Soldiers and Criminal Assaults on Women After Landing of Japanese Forces Show Bestiality of Americans

Indescribable atrocities committed by the American forces against the Filipino troops and populace, including mass slaughters and criminal assaults on women are laid bare in a Manila dispatch dated February 15 to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

In one case, Filipino soldiers, their hands tied on their backs, were left to stand to form "human shields" for the Yankees, while in another Filipino village youths were put to labor at the point of the American bayonet and slaughtered in mass when they served their usefulness, the report discloses.

The report follows:

"The American atrocities in the Philippines began with the landing of the Imperial Japanese troops on Lingayen Bay. What caught the eyes of the Japanese troops during their irresistible march over the plains of northern Luzon was the scarcity of the dead bodies of American soldiers. Why, the beastly Yankees, the minute they sensed danger, withdrew to the rear in automobiles, leaving their Filipino comrades to do the fighting.

"With the American military rules imposing no ban on drinking and women, the Yankee brutes forced women to 'serve' them free wherever they went. Refusal cost death by shooting. In a certain town, a few score Yankee soldiers stormed a primary school and criminally assaulted women teachers there.

"While retreating to the Bataan Peninsula, American soldiers drove the youths in all the towns, villages and hamlets on the way at the point of their bayonets and put them to work in constructing positions, after which they were mass-slaughtered. This fact is indisputably proved by the discovery of human bones without number in enemy trenches in the mountains of Bataan when the Japanese Forces advanced to the peninsula.

"Indescribable were the cruelty committed by the Yankee brutes at Guagua, the entrance to the Bataan Peninsula, Hermosa and vicinity. In the bamboo thickets in these areas numerous Filipino soldiers were found standing with their hands tied on their backs to form 'human shields' for the Yankees who were cut off from retreat.

"In the field 'hospitals'—dens with a semblance of shelter from rain—were found piles of wounded

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 2)

FAIR STAND PRAISED BY SWEDISH PAPER

U.S. Trickery in Releasing 'Atrocity' Stories Bared by London Daily Mail

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, February 15.—Japan's fair treatment of war prisoners was emphasized in neutral quarters, namely the Swedish paper Dagsposten in its recent editorial under the title "Wishful Thinking About Japan," in which the journal points out that Japan has always been and is willing to allow the conditions of prisoners to be examined by international groups.

The Dagsposten declares that the fate of war prisoners in tropical countries, however, must be filled with hardships at least until proper camps could be arranged for them.

The paper notes the suspicious sources of the American propaganda alleging ill treatment of prisoners by Japan and draws the conclusion that the time must have appeared most opportune for the U.S. war leaders to launch their rumors. It went on to say that the rumors were strongly reminiscent of the English stories of German cruelties in Belgium during the last Great War and which was later proved as nothing by clever English propaganda.

U.S. Trickery Revealed

Special

ZURICH, February 15.—American President Franklin Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill made their final decision to release the "horror stories" against Japan, in which they recently charged the Japanese with alleged atrocities and mistreatment of prisoners, after being convinced that they would stiffen home front morale, inflame fighting spirit and boost bond sales, according to a dispatch by the Daily Mail correspondent in New York.

In this connection, the correspondent said significantly that all the agony and fury aroused by the "Japanese atrocities" have had no effect in changing the American conviction that the "quickest way to Tokyo is via Berlin."

The correspondent said that the inside story of the so-called atrocity revelations was that they had been gathering dust in the files of the British foreign office and the American State Department and that despite the urgings of both British and American information services the joint chiefs of staff ruled against their publication. He said that it was not until after the exchange ship, Gripsholm, returned with a new batch of diplomats that the policy was changed, obviously on the belief that the stories would then sound more convincing.

Hoketsu Given New Post

Kota Hoketsu, first secretary of the Legation, was appointed investigation official of the Foreign Office and concurrently councillor to the Cabinet on Wednesday.

TRICKERY BY BRITISH ON CHUNGKING BARED

Attempting to Appease Antagonistic Feeling With Loan Offer, Matsudaira Avers

Domei

SHANGHAI, February 16.—The [illegible] involved in the proposed 50,000,000 pound British loan to Chungking and the anti-British feeling running high in Chungking were commented upon by Tadahisa Matsudaira, chief of the information department of the Japanese Ambassadorial Office here today.

Speaking at his conference for the Chinese press, Mr. Matsudaira said that the British methods in dealing with Chungking were growing increasingly trickier and pointed out that the proposed loan was just an artifice to soften the growing anti-British feeling among Chungking military circles and the people.

"The anti-British feeling of the Chinese people is historic and has been going strong since the Opium War," he declared "Since that time frequent anti-British movements have arisen but the British have escaped their thrust by craftily taking in the upper classes through smooth talk or by threatening the nation with its armed might."

Pointing out that the cold British attitude toward the Chinese in Hongkong and Shonan immediately upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and the cold-blooded way they deserted the Chungking forces in Burma bared the characteristically selfish British attitude, Mr. Matsudaira said that these facts as well as the imprisonment of Mahatma Ghandi and others in India were not impressing Chungking favorably.

Mr. Matsudaira continued, "Learning of this, the British brought up the question of the 50,000,000 pound loan, which was promised so far back as two years ago, and are trying to gain Chungking's favor again. It goes without saying that the proposal is just a matter of so many beautiful words which are not accompaied by real facts. And because numerous conditions are attached to this loan it is not becoming actualized quickly. It is said that innumerable American and British companies and branches have moved out to Chungking. This shows clearly the methods of America and Britain who are trying to profit by utilizing other races."

AUSTRALIAN MINERS STRIKE

Sydney Reports Loss of 280,000 Tons of Coal Since January 1

Domei

LISBON, February 15.—Australia is losing not less than 15,550 tons of coal daily as a result of 3,500 miners having refused to report to work since yesterday in 12 localities along the southern coast of New South Wales, it is reported from Sydney. With miners in three other places continuing their strikes, the total coal output since the beginning of the year has decreased by 280,000 tons, the report added.

OUR UNITS DOWN 22 FOE PLANES AT NEW GUINEA

Air and Ground Contingents Frustrate Raid on Wewak And Butts Positions

ENEMY ADMITS DAMAGE

Nippon Wild Eagles Effectively Bomb Facilities on New Britain and Bougainville

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, February 16.—With furious fighting continuing in New Guinea, Japanese Army air units have been in effective action in sweeps against the enemy and in intercepting enemy raids. On Sunday, they raided Cape Gumbi and the enemy airfield at Madzab and dealt heavy damage to the enemy.

On Monday they intercepted enemy aircraft raiding Wewak and Butts and shot down 22 of them. On this day at about 9 a.m. a formation of about 90 enemy planes, consisting of B-26's, P-40's and [illegible], came over. Japanese air and ground units fought them effectively and four P-40's and four B-26's, a total of eight enemy aircraft were knocked down in air fighting. Anti-aircraft fire accounted for 13 B-26's and one P-40, a total of 14, making the aggregate blasted out of the sky by air action and anti-aircraft fire 22. Two Japanese planes have not yet returned and almost no damage was suffered on the ground.

Enemy Admits Damage

Domei

LISBON, February 15.—The Japanese Air Units bombed the anti-Axis military positions at Cape Gloucester on New Britain Island, [illegible] land as well as Bougainville Island on February 15, causing damage and casualties, the headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific announced, according to a Melbourne dispatch received here.

British Criticize Yanks

Even the British, their ally, have come to criticize the lavish and reckless American drive on the Pacific, pointing out that after almost depleting the whole United States navy and mobilizing the maximum air force they can afford to devote to this theater of war, suffering tremendous damage in the process, the Americans have gained only an atoll in the corner of the Marshall Islands, Kuezyerin, information gathered here from various sources indicates.

As the enemy campaign against the Marshalls is being trumpeted abroad by the United States for

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ENEMY'S HOPE TO TAKE BURMA NOW SMASHED

Annihilative Operations by Nippon Forces in Arakan Area Dispels Illusion

AZAD HIND ARMY ACTIVE

Indian Troops Under Mountbatten Also Join Up With Forces Led by Netaji Bose

By TATSUMI SUZUKI
Of the Army Press Corps

BURMA FOREMOST FRONT, February 16.—Annihilative fighting, now in development in the southern part of the Burma India border area and on Mayu Peninsula, south of the Arakan Range, since February 4, has now already dispelled the mists of the anti-Axis illusion for recapturing Akyab and, at the same time, has caused the enemy to know the impossibility of the retaking of Burma by direct overland routes.

Particularly significent is the participation of the Indian National Army in this forestalling operation put up by the Japanese Forces. A part of the Indian troops of the seventh division of the British 14th army under the command of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, which has been frontally attacked by the formidable Japanese Forces in the northern part of Buthidaung, have already joined the Indian National Army.

Rising Against Mountbatten

Those Indians are now actually rising in arms against the anti-Axis troops, who have continuously been routed westward on the Mayu mountain range, and are fighting for the dawn of the independence of their [illegible]. Thus, the realization of the great ideal of achieving the Indian independence by armed force stressed by Subhas Chandra Bose, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian National Army, is now under way with the development of the annihilative operation in the Mayu Peninsula.

Looking back at the war situation since February 4, the fighting has always been raging entirely, evincing superiority on the part of the Japanese Forces. Commencing a sweeping advance at 3 a.m. on February 4, the crack units of the Japanese Forces occupied Taung Bazaar, about 20 kilometers north of Buthidaung at 9 a.m. on that day, after having penetrated the left wing of the enemy troops of about one division strong (the seventh division of the British army).

Driving deeply into the rear of the enemy forces, our units seized

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Japanese Submarine Returns to Its Base After Attacking Foe Ships in Indian Ocean

By TOSHIYUKI HIKOSAKA
Of the Navy Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.—Returning to their base in the Indian Ocean after having discharged their mission, the crew members of the "I-go" Submarine XX spent several very busy but happy days mingling with their comrades at the base and preparing for their next venture.

Except for the occasional sounds of hammering, perfect tranquillity pervaded the base. The crew members could be seen busily working away at various tasks, some hanging up laundry, others polishing guns, etc. The sea was green and transparent. The sky was tinged a light blue and flecked with fluffy clouds. Beyond the strait the fog-shrouded mountains were faintly visible.

When the submarine returned to the base after having been away for months, it was warmly welcomed by the commander and all others at the base. The commander's face beamed as he greeted the crew of the submarine. Staff Officer X said: "We never worried so much before. We almost gave up all hopes of seeing you again!"

The green barnacles on the hull of the submarine and the state of the machines attested to the severity of the engagements it had gone through.

After all necessary repairs were completed, the commander and others inspected the interior of the vessel and attentively listened to reports of its recent accomplishments.

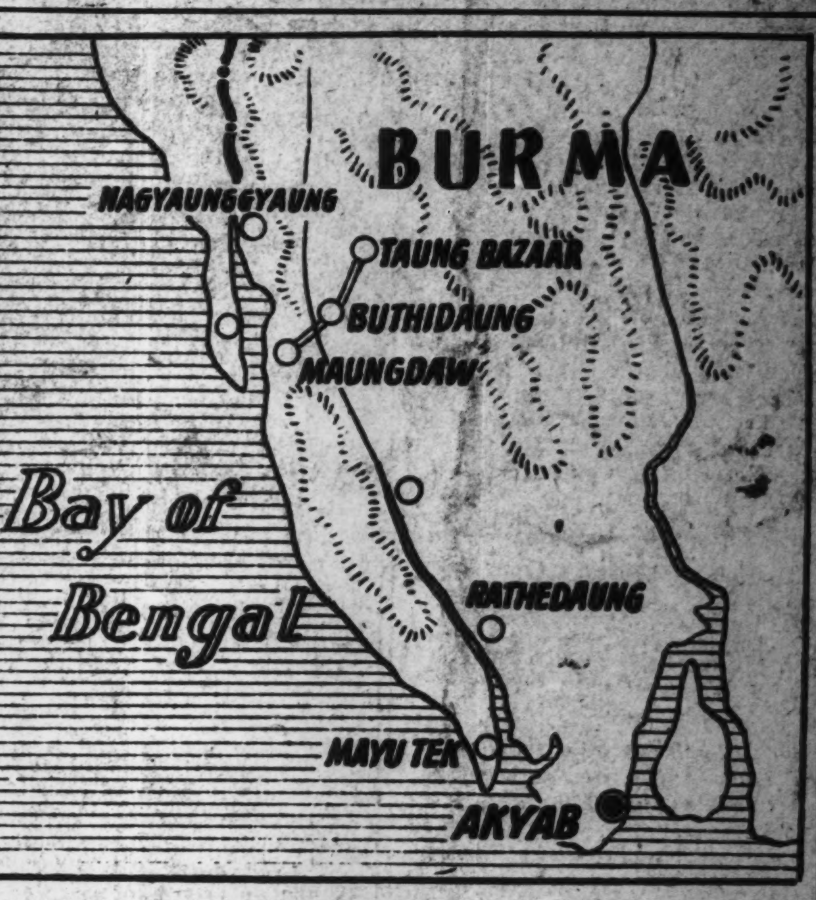
Some of the crew members were then given meat, fresh vegetables, fruit and soft drinks. They were particularly happy when given some "mochi" for they had greeted the New Year in the midst of the Indian Ocean.

The loading of torpedoes, fuel, foodstuffs, drinking water and other necessities was completed after a few days. Since even a slight leak is fatal to submarines, the oil-tank was carefully examined. Likewise, the engines were examined with the utmost care and put into perfect condition by the crew. An undersea trial cruise was then conducted.

Having completely removed all rust and moss, the submarine, looking spick and span, was ready for departure. As the commander gave final instructions, the crew appeared calm and self-possessed. With the spirit of loyalty burning in their hearts, those who were to depart and those who were to remain were united in spirit fully realizing their respective missions.

As the trumpet signalling the departure was sounded and the order "Weigh anchor!" issued by the commander, the vessel glided out over the blue expanse of water. Bidding farewell to each other, those on the pier and the crew aboard the vessel waved their caps. Visibility was blurred by a fine rain notwithstanding which those on the pier kept waving their caps. As though carrying the good wishes of their comrades at the base, two or three coconut shells leisurely drifted by the vessel.

Enemy's Illusion Dispelled



The map shows the area of fighting on the India-Burma border where the Japanese Forces have inflicted such heavy losses on the British-Indian troops under the command of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten that the enemy side has virtually abandoned any hopes of recapturing Burma by direct land operations.

INDEPENDENCE DRIVE IN INDIA INTENSIFIED

News of Azad Hind Army's March Giving Rise to Tremendous Turmoil in Country

Domei

RANGOON, February 15.—The advance of the Indian National Army toward Delhi has intensified the anti-British movement in India.

The report that the determined Indian troops led by Subhas Chandra Bose have begun their march of the century on the revered capital of India spread like prairie-fire among the Indian people despite the vigorous censorship exercised by the harassed British authorities and is giving rise to a tremendous turmoil within.

It was just when the British and American forces in India, planning to make the country their springboard for attack on Burma, were driving peaceful Indians to the firing lines by force and cajolery and Lieutenant-General Linsel, head of the department of military administration of the Anglo-Indian Army, was emphasizing that India must shift her strategic center from the northwest to the east that news of the Japanese forestalling operations in the Arakan area and the operations of the Indian National Army in concert with the Japanese came to the ears of the British and Indians. The British were panic-stricken and the Indians felt that a new era had dawned upon them, according to information seeping out of India.

Restrictions Strengthened

The same information indicates that the British authorities, fearing repercussions to the activities of the National Army, have strengthened their oppressive restrictions on the independence movement and are endeavoring to reach a compromise with the leaders of the Indian national movement. It appears that the Indian people are rejecting all such overtures. The atmosphere prevailing in the Central Legislature at New Delhi which met on February 7 suggests that anti-British feeling is running high throughout the country.

On the first day, a protest over the arrest of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was brought up. Sir Reginald Maxwell, Home Secretary of the Indian Government, testified that the arrest of the Indian woman leader was prompted by the idea that the publication of an independence declaration which the Indian Government regards as an anti-British move and other similar acts would militate against the conciliatory attitude of Indians toward Britain. This was taken as an unwitting admission on the part of Sir Reginald that the Indian Government was busily engaged in 'divide and rule' maneuvers against the Indians and that the maneuvers were attended by great difficulties.

By-Election Decided

A by-election to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Viscount Toshisada Maeda as a member of the House of Peers will be held on April 8, it was announced on Wednesday.

Surprise Raid Made By Nippon Air Units On Tanchuk Airfield

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, February 16.—In a large formation of fighters and bombers, Imperial Japanese Air Units stormed and surprise-raided the enemy airfield at Tanchuk (Tanchu) on the northern bank of the Jen River in the eastern district of Kwangsi Province at 5:30 p.m. on February [illegible], blasting the runways and military installations there. Due to this forestalling surprise attack of the Japanese Army Wild Eagles on Tanchuk, the shock caused to the anti-Axis side will be tremendous since the enemy was recently planning to utilize this airfield as an advance base.

STEAMER SINKING UPSETS ARGENTINA

Leads to Resignation of Cabinet Members

Special

LISBON, February 15.—Further reports of the resignation of several leading members of the Argentine cabinet, including Foreign Minister General Alberto Gilbert, disclose that they resigned upon receipt of the news that the Argentine steamer Rio Ignazu had been sunk off Trinidad.

The report further said that some members of the cabinet were urging a declaration of war on the Axis and that Buenos Aires was in a state of high tension with troops and extra police on the alert.

The report added that President General Pedro Ramirez had conferred with his army and navy chiefs.

CHUNGKING PRESS HARD HIT

Newspaper Circles Face Crisis; Many Journals Suspend Publication

Domei

CANTON, February 15.—Economic stringency and increasingly severe restrictions on the freedom of the press are wreaking havoc with Chungking's propaganda front, with the newspaper circles faced by a serious crisis, economic and otherwise. The Yi Shih Pao, a former Tientsin journal with distinct anti-Japanese leanings and which had been eking out a feeble existence in the Chiang capital, suspended publication last month, while circulations of the Ta Kung Pao and Sao Tang Pao have dwindled to less than 20,000 each.

Military Heroes Decorated

Lieutenant-General Fumiro Saeki, Lieutenant-General Yukinori Sato, Lieutenant-General Kotaro Nishiyama, Vice-Admiral Minoru Tayui, and Vice-Admiral Shoji Nishimura were decorated with the First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure on Wednesday.

Tozawa Given Keijo Post

The appointment of Shigeo Tozawa as Procurator-General of the Keijo Supreme Court, Chosen, was announced by the Home Ministry on Wednesday.

FOE NEAR MAYU IS FACING DOOM IN NIPPON TRAP

Annihilation or Surrender Is Only Question of Time for British 7th Army

STEEL RING DRAWN CLOSER

Remnants Being Mopped Up; New Japanese Drive Made From Taung Bazaar

By A. MURAKAWA
Of the Army Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON THE BURMA FRONT, February 16.—Annihilation or surrender is now only a question of time for the main body of the seventh division of the British army, numbering X thousand troops, which, after having been completely cut off from their routes of retreat, have been driven into a tight corner at X X basin, east of the Mayu Mountain Range.

Fully equipped with medium-caliber firearms, X hundred armored cars, and X hundred trucks the British troops are now attempting to put up a desperate and final resistance against the Japanese Forces.

Since February 12, the crack units of the Japanese Forces, including the Kato, Hoshi, Matsukidaira, Doi and Matsuo Units, have been engaged in a grand annihilative operation in close cooperation with our Army Air Forces, and are now increasing their pressure at every moment on the death-struggling enemy troops who are desperately attempting counter-attacks, and whose annihilation or surrender is only a question of time.

Narrowly escaping from our encirclement net some enemy troops are now roaming about in groups of 200 or 300 in the area around the foot of the Mayu Hills and the Mayu River.

Dispersed by the Japanese Units in mopping-up operations, the enemy troops have lost their bearings and are surrendering to our side in increasing numbers.

Occupying a certain place, the XX Unit of the Japanese Forces in joint action with the XX Unit, which had advanced to XX district after crossing the Mayu Range, commenced a vigorous drive toward XX. Our XX Unit, which occupied Taung Bazaar, also launched a relentless advance toward XX, thus contributing to the satisfactory progress of the war operations.

Down 9 Enemy Planes
By Arrangement with the Asahi

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, February 16.—The Wild Eagles of the Japanese Air Forces in the Burma area, who took part in bombing attacks on the foe at dawn of February 15, again roared over the Mayu firing lines at about noon of the same day.

In fierce air duels, our Army Wild Eagles shot down nine enemy planes, including eight Spitfires and one Hurricane, out of about 20 Spitfires and Hurricanes, which rose to counter-attack them.

In this air combat, the loss on the Japanese side was one plane self-blasted.

Maungdaw Troops Blown Up

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, February 16.—Taking advantage of the bright moonlight, picked units of the Japanese Army Air Force advanced over the Maungdaw area late on the night of February 14.

Spotting the concentration of routed enemy troops, the Army Wild Eagles rained bombs over them, inflicting heavy damage. They also blasted enemy vehicles and piled up war materials, resulting in fires to break out at several places.

After detecting flames shooting up in the sky, all the Japanese planes returned triumphantly.

Foe Admits Loss

Domei

LISBON, February 15.—In face of the vigorous assault launched by the Japanese Forces, anti-Axis troops commanded by Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten are now exposed to a serious menace.

Mountbatten's headquarters issued a war communique today, stating that the Japanese Forces have occupied the anti-Axis position, southwest of Taung Bazaar, early in the morning of February 14, after a

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 2)

BURMESE MEETING WAR COURAGEOUSLY

Accomplishing Good Results in Strengthening Economic, Administrative Affairs

Domei

RANGOON, February 15.—With the dawn of the year of a decisive victory, increasingly weightier has grown the mission devolving upon Burma as a co-participant in the work of building up Greater East Asia and as a comrade-in-arms in East Asia's common war against Anglo-American imperialism.

With India, her immediate neighbor, as a powerful base of the anti-Axis counter-offensive against East Asia, the whole land of Burma has now been transformed into a field of battle. This fact distinguishes Burma from the other countries of Greater East Asia. It inexorably demands extraordinary effort for the upbringing of the new-born State.

By dint of hard work and with admirable courage and fortitude, Burma is proving more than equal to the occasion and making a robust march onward and upward.

Creditable performances have been made in the field of State administration. In line with the basic national policies announced on the occasion of the declaration of independence on August 1, 1943, Burma's administrative measures are all fired to the task of fighting the war and carrying on the work of construction at the same time. Various organs for the execution of the key national policies have been perfected for the most part, while urgent national undertakings are progressing apace.

Japanese Adviser Named

The new year has seen Burma's program of establishing an endurance war footing to enter the second stage. The arrival on December 28 last year of Dr. Gotaro Ogawa from Japan as the highest adviser to the Burmese Government at its invitation marked the perfecting of Burma's "brain trust," which is doing good work in all fields of State activity, including local administration, judiciary administration, taxation, insurance, finance, labor management, industry, communication, economy and foreign affairs.

Definite accomplishments in the administrative field in the past one month alone include (1) the establishment of the Personnel Affairs [illegible] renovation of local administration and of civil service, (2) the inauguration of a basic policy with reference to the treatment of Government servants, (3) the founding of the Central Bank, (4) the laying down of a concrete policy toward Shan territory and (5) the launching of an increased rice producton program.

Underlyng all Government measurs is the burning ardor of the Burmese people to wipe out Anglo-American influences for good and to build up Burma for the Burmese in accord with the grand ideals set forth in the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia.

Equally noteworthy has been the progress of economic activities. In line with the fundamental national policy of attaining self-sufficiency and self-supply, assiduous efforts are being exerted for replenishing munitions supplies on the one hand and for guaranteeing the minimum livelihood for the populace on the other.

New Program Started

Sacrificed on the altar of Britain's so-called free trade principle, Burma has been denied a wholesome economic development and largely remained an agricultural country. With a view to correcting this anomaly and to effecting a parallel development of agriculture and industry, a gigantic program for the utilization of Burma's abundant natural resources, funds and manpower on a planned basis is under contemplation. Earnest efforts are being put forth for the carrying out of this program. These efforts include the readjustment of financial organs through the founding of the Central Bank, the formulation of an increased rice production project and the adoption of gathering and controlling materials.

In the meantime, satisfactory progress is being noted in such industries as spinning, salt manufacturing, tobacco, match, soap, yarn and pottery.

Also attesting to the progress of Burma's economic activities is the fact that deposits in the Central Bank at the end of January, the first month after its opening, reached 5,500,000 rupees.

Vigorous social and cultural undertakings are being launched for the thorough infiltration of, and in accordance with, the noble ideals propounded in the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia.

The opening of facilities for the study of the languages of the countries of Greater East Asia, the founding of the Japan-Burma Culture Society, the reopening of Rangoon University, the movement for the sweeping away of enemy languages, the establishment of a system of according recognition to national heroes, the enlightenment campaign opened by the League of Priests—these are but a few of the notable instances during the past month alone. Then, again, there are assiduous campaigns being made by the Dobama Synyetha Party and the East Asia Young Men's League of Burma.

Affording another insight into the definite growth Burma is undergoing today is the implicit trust reposed by the people in the Burmese army. There is a constantly larger number of volunteers. In response to this zeal of the people, the Burmese army has expanded its officer candidates' corps. In January, X X non-commissioned officer candidates were turned out as the first graduates. Backed by the unanimous support of the people, the Burmese army cannot fail to fulfil the important mission entrusted to it.

Nippon Experts Uncover Stone Reliefs At Site of Borodoedoer Mound in Java

Domei

DJARKARTA, February 14.—Shedding much light on Java's ancient history, stone panels of reliefs representing scenes of hell according to eighth century Hinduistic beliefs, are being uncovered under the direction of Japanese experts from the foot of the world-famous Boroboedoer monumental mound.

One hundred and sixty relief panels adorning the facades of the square base of the mound were first discovered by Dutch experts in 1885, then buried again.

According to the Japanese experts, the current examination of the reliefs strongly suggests a new theory about the Boroboedoer mound. It is believed that while work on the base was progressing, technical difficulties became evident, compelling the architects to abandon the original plan and build the upper part of the edifice into the present mound with a dull slope. In order to conceal the failure of the original plan, the base was buried underground, according to the new theory.

This new theory blasts the three popular hypotheses explaining why the Boroboedoer mound was hidden for more than ten centuries. These hypotheses are: first, that the mound was buried in order to evade destruction by the tribes of other religions; second, that earth was piled on the mound as the work progressed in order to provide the workers with a foothold, and that the removal of the earth after the completion of the work was impeded owing to some natural calamity; third, that ashes from a great eruption of the Merapi volcano buried the Boroboedoer.

The stone reliefs now being examined indicate an undiluted Hinduistic style with its characteristic simplicity of execution. The Indian features of the sculptured persons contrast strikingly with the complicated Javanese styles of the upper part of the Boroboedoer. Japanese experts suspect that Indian architects and sculptors who executed the base work were replaced by Javanese when the original plan was changed.

ATROCITIES BY U.S. TROOPS REVEALED

(Continued from Page 1)

Filipino soldiers entirely uncared for. Not one American soldier was to be seen.

"Around these 'hospitals' were innumerable holes in which Filipino soldiers had been buried alive. Many of them were still wiggling. They were disposed of in this way lest they should be drags on the American soldiers during their retreat. Why, the Americans used to call the Filipinos monkeys.

"Naturally, the Americans were seriously apprehensive of possible insurrections in retaliation by the Filipino troops. Their apprehension came true. When, with the opening of the general attack on the Bataan Peninsula, the Japanese dropped handbills advising surrender, a serious commotion arose among the Filipino soldiers. The Americans dealt with the situation by shooting any and every Filipino soldiers of suspicious conducts. Many were shot dead on their way to surrender. Every Filipino soldier asked to be sent out on patrol duty, which would give him a chance to desert and surrender. Alarmed, the Americans took to keeping grenade-carrying Filipino officers after patrol men. How many Filipino soldiers met death at the hands of Americans whom they had believed to be their comrades! Dead bodies of these ill-fated Filipino soldiers were found in piles as far as the eye could reach.

"A mysterious incident occurred at Little Baguio, an American supply base, when the fall of Bataan became imminent. Let a Filipino surgeon who was in the field hospital there at the time and who narrowly escaped death tell his story! He said:

"'A large American force was stationed there. All around the place there were piles of munitions and ammunition. One day, all the American soldiers, without a single exception, left their station without disclosing their destination. The Filipino soldiers were ordered to stay there. I thought that they had advanced to the front line. No, the next night a deafening explosion occurred. The rest can be imagined. Knowing the inevitable fate of Bataan, the American soldiers took refuge and disposed of their ammunition in this way. No less than 3,000 Filipinos were smashed to atoms in this explosion. Even those who were far away from the scene of the disaster died, their eyes out of the sockets.'

"In the building of the Corregidor and Mariveles fortresses many Filipinos were put to work but none ever left these places to tell the tale. A police sergeant now on duty at a prison in Manila said that not one convict sent to work on the fortresses ever returned to Manila. As a matter of fact, after the fall of Bataan, numerous corpses and skeletons were excavated in caves on the Mariveles Mountain. The Mariveles fortress in which the United States took such pride was thus built at the sacrifice of Filipino victims.

"Even when the American-Filipino troops were fleeing to Corregidor after the fall of Bataan, the American officers forbade the Filipinos from boarding the boats and ordered that if they wished to make the fortress they should swim. They permitted only Americans to enter the fortress tunnels even when the place was being blasted by Japanese airmen, saying that the presence of Filipinos would fill the tunnels with bad odor.

"After the fall of Bataan, on April 10, the campaign on the Tuyasa Islands was launched with the landing on Cebu. Too cowardly to face the Japanese, the Americans wrecked or burnt all the buildings in Cebu and Iloilo, the second and third largest cities in the Philippines. The Americans persecuted not only the Filipino citizens of Cebu but even the 700 Spaniards of that city on ridiculous suspicions of espionage.

"With each defeat the bestial cruelty of the American nature beneath its thin veneer of civilization came more and more glaringly to the surface. When the Japanese troops landed at Davao, the Americans, instead of giving battle to the oncoming troops, turned their machine-guns on the absolutely unarmed Japanese internees, mowing them down or, tying 10 of the internees in charge of the kitchen to pillars, tortured them to death by pouring boiling water on them. Filipino inhabitants have testified that the Americans after these sadistic crimes told them that they would pay for the wreckages in money twice their value and piled up the Japanese dead in the Filipino houses and burned them. They dynamited automobiles owned by the Japanese and poured gasoline over them with a hose. Thus they indulged their barbaric lust to kill and destroy.

"The Americans driven into the mountains and turned bandits got together the more lawless Filipinos and massacred, looted, violated the peaceful inhabitants of the area. They murdered priests on the ground that came to persuade them to return to the peace areas and burned down their parishes.

"There is no end to the list of American crimes, all senseless and brutal. They all convince one with the absolute necessity of wiping out Americans from the face of the earth as enemies of mankind."

Less Canned Goods For Civilians of U.S. This Year Announced

Special

LISBON, February 15.—The United States Office of Food Administration announced today that American civilians would get less canned goods in 1944 because of the demands of the forces overseas, according to a Washington report. The announcement said that processors would set aside 70 per cent of the fruit crop and 50 per cent of the vegetable crop for government use. On the same day the Office of Price Administration warned that measures to conserve the supply of gasoline would have to be redoubled during the next few months.

Foe Near Mayu Is Facing Doom In Nippon Trap

(Continued from Page 1)

fierce battle. The anti-Axis forces are continuously trying to restore their lines of communication and supply, but are being stubbornly resisted and counter-attacked by the Japanese Forces.

According to the same announcement, it is said that the Japanese Forces have come in contact with the Chungking army at two points, northeast and south of Thaifaugau village in the Fukawng Ravine

U.S. DOLLAR UPSETS CHUNGKING FINANCE

Already Sky-High Prices Boosted Still Further by Inflow Of American Money

Domei

CANTON, February 15.—Due to the recent decision of the American Government to send more money to the American Forces and residents in Chungking who are suffering from the sky-rocketing of commodity prices, the enthusiasm for speculation, particularly in gold, has been greatly fanned, resulting in the further rise of prices.

In this connection, according to reports from that city, the official communique issued February 13 by the Chungking government revealed the alarming state in which the U.S. dollar has been flourishing in the black market during the last 20 days. The communique follows:

The exchange of the fapi and the dollar is officially set at 20 yuans to one dollar. However, during the last 20 days, due to the black market, the value of the fapi has dropped tremendously, placing the exchange rate from between 80 to 180 yuans to one dollar. The price of gold has consequently jumped to 23,000 yuans per ounce. This terrific rise in the value of the dollar must be ascribed to the constant remittances by the U.S. Government to American military officers and government officials who are in Chungking. With this steady inflow of dollars, the value of the fapi dropped tremendously.

In view of the present economical disturbances, the Chungking government must protest against the American government, requesting the latter to stop further remittances of dollars. Furthermore, the government must ask the American military officers and residents in the Chungking-controlled areas to strictly observe the officially set foreign exchange rate with regard to the fapi and the dollar.

P.I. CATHOLICS DISCUSS AID FOR ADMINISTRATION

Archbishop of Manila Presides Over Conference of Prelates At Manila Hotel

Domei

MANILA, February 15.—Heads of various Catholic bishoprics in Luzon resumed their two-day annual conference this morning at the Archbishop's palace here presided over by His Grace Michael Odoherty, Archbishop of Manila.

The prelates discussed problems affecting the Catholic church in the Philippines including the promotion of social work as well as general supervision in the provincial and municipal parishes. They also took up matters which would further intensify the support of the church for the Administration's policies.

Following the conference, Catholic dignitaries were guests at luncheon given by the Ministry of Home Affairs at the Manila Hotel. Present at luncheon, besides the prelates, included Arsenio Bonifacio, Vice-Minister of Home Affairs and Director of Religious Affairs Engracio Fabre.

The conferees this morning also called on Lieutenant-General Shigenori Kuroda, the highest commander of the Imperial Japanese Army in the Philippines at the latter's official residence.

Thailand Shifting Organs

Domei

BANGKOK, February 16.—As a part of the program to decentralize the governmental organs, the Thai Government has decided to establish some of the central organs at a certain point in the mountains near the Phibun Songkhram State border, the Government broadcast last night.

Professor Kawai Dies

Dr. Eijiro Kawai, former professor at Tokyo Imperial University died of heart trouble on Tuesday at his Shinagawa residence. He was 54 years of age. He was born in Tokyo and had lectured on sociology at Tokyo Imperial University till he resigned from his post in 1939.

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Mussolini Regime To Render Verdict On Three Traitors

Domei

ZURICH, February 15.—The Fascist Republican Government of Italy headed by Premier Benito Mussolini has decided to shortly open a special court to submit former King Victor Emmanuel III, Crown Prince Humbert, and Marshall Pietro Badoglio to a judgment by default, according to a special dispatch from the Basler Nachrichten, a Swiss journal.

Our Units Down 22 Foe Planes At New Guinea

(Continued from Page 1)

all it is worth because it is the first counter-offensive launched against Japanese territory, press dispatches report that in launching this counter-offensive, the United States mobilized every warship, plane and transport that she could fit out for the moment. Yet, after infinite pains and appalling damage, she has managed to land on Kuezyerin, a coral reef island surrounding a lagoon.

Britain and other anti-Axis nations are admitting that the Americans by effecting this paltry move have taken over a huge burden which the anti-Axis camp as a whole at this critical moment can ill afford to assume. Thus, the British are criticizing the arbitrary actions of the United States in the Pacific and her excessive devoting of strength to the Pacific front under the pretext of facilitating the second front project.

It is clear at any rate that the Americans by operating in a corner of the Marshalls have inordinately lengthened their commissary line; and merely to maintain the force that has landed on Kuezyerin, immense shipping space would be required for supplying provisions and ammunition.

The supply route, moreover, is now exposed to incessant air attacks by land-based Japanese planes. In order that the enemy may operate with this coral reef as a base, he must mass together great quantities of arms, ammunition, fuel and foodstuffs and must throw into the campaign an armed force several times that which was used for the initial Marshalls offensive.

Japan, on the other hand, will be able to take full advantage of inner line strategy and lengthen or contract her striking power at will. The opportunity is now ripe for dealing the enemy a crushing blow.

British Weakness Seen

Domei

LISBON, February 15.—A grave warning of the trying future in the anti-Axis counter-offensive against Burma was issued by the Daily Herald, London, in its today's editorial, according to a Reuters dispatch dated today.

Describing the combat on the Arakan front as the "most crucial of all battles now raging the world over," the London journal made the revelation: "The inescapable truth is that the anti-Axis is still unable to muster up sufficient military strength with which to open a full-dress offensive against the Japanese."

"This means," the Daily Herald went on, "that an end to the war in Europe could be no occasion for rejoicing. It would spell the beginning of the last half of the war. The British will have to fight on a battle front 6,000 miles away and which the Japanese have chosen. Remember, this front is covered all over with dense jungles, in the depth of which grim duels are going on this very moment.

"Honestly, both Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten and General Douglas MacArthur are still preparing for a real war. It would be a gross mistake to think that the war in Asia could be finished by a magic wand. Blood, sweat and tears are the indispensable elements to constitute a counter-offensive in Asia. We have the only option of paying these sacrifices or looking benignly on while the Japanese swagger in their occupied lands."

The Reuters dispatch says:

"The anti-Axis troops on the Burma front have been 'forgotten' men. They have come into the limelight, however, now that Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten has quickened the tempo of fighting in southeastern Asia. Since the new year, not a day has passed but some London newspaper has carried a report or an editorial on the situation in that area. This press publicity of the southeastern Asia front is to be explained, partly at least, by the fact that, with the establishment of Admiral Mountbatten's headquarters, war communiques have become 'intelligible.'"

"This comment by the Reuter News Agency is generally interpreted as meaning that past war announcements issued by Chungking and other motley commands have been inconsistent and sadly inaccurate, to the annoyance of the British press."

FOE GENERAL KILLED IN HOPEI OPERATIONS

Bandit Troops Numbering About 300 Annihilated on Banks of Puto River

Domei

SHIHMEN, February 16.—A total of 220 bodies left behind by the enemy, including that of a ranking commander and three war prisoners, including a staff officer, were among the principal war trophies gained by the Iwata Unit in an engagement with 300 odd bandit troops at Peichala on February 14.

Crack Japanese Units have been carrying on daring annihilative operations against the foe in the central Hopei war zone where they were becoming active with the advent of the thaw.

While raiding the headquarters of the enemy's Seventh war zone at Peichala (10 kilometers northwest of Anping), the Iwata Unit spotted 300 odd bandit troops. Encircling them, the Japanese Unit pressed the bandits to the bank of the Puto River, where a part of the enemy were killed after having been driven into the stream.

The war results are:

Bodies left behind by the enemy and picked up by us	220
War prisoners	3
War trophies:	
Rifles	62
Automatic rifles	2
Wireless apparatuses	2

Among the bodies left behind by the enemy was that of General Yu Hsien-chung, commander of the Seventh war zone, while the war prisoners included Sun Chi, staff officer in the same war zone.

Swiss Praises Reich Tactics On East Front

(Continued from Page 1)

Tarnow, it is expected that furious defensive battles will be staged around these points," he said.

Going on with his comment, Mars said, "The southern wing of the German White Russian front appears to have been dented at Bobruisk on the Beresina but from Lake Peipus to Shoblin the front is intact along 600 kilometers. It remains to be seen what happens in eastern Estonia but anyhow the Wehrmacht cannot ignore the fate of northern Estonia with Revel and other Baltic harbors. It is expected that General Kuchler will meet the Soviet onslaughts with all the defensive means at his command."

Continuing, the commentator said that Estonia had long been fortified and that it was unlikely that the Germans would retreat from the Peipus area. "In judging the German intentions in the east, one must not believe that the Wehrmacht ignores the enemy's strength and weaknesses. It also takes into account the enemy's methods. The same applies to Italy. Brute strength should not be taken into account when evaluating strategic efforts," the Swiss military expert concluded.

TANI TOURS HANKOW REGION

Confers With Prominent Japanese, Chinese Military Officials

Domei

NANKING, February 16.—Masayuki Tani, Japanese Ambassador to Nanking and his suite, after having completed their inspection tour of the Hankow area for the last three days from February 14 returned here today. Regarding the recent trip, the Information Department of the Japanese Embassy made the following announcement today:

"Ambassador Tani who left Nanking on February 14 on an inspection tour of the Hankow area conferred with prominent Japanese and Chinese military officers as well as government officials there. Upon completing the inspection mission, he returned here today."

Lawyers' Guild Planned

The inaugural ceremony of the All-Japan National Service Lawyers' Association will be held Thursday beginning at 2 p.m. at the Dai Toa Kaikan in Marunouchi. The new Association was formulated in response to the fervent desires of the nation's lawyers to concentrate all their efforts toward serving the country in the best possible manner.

BLIND RAIDS MADE BY YANKS ON F.I.C.

Domei

HANOI, February 16.—The activity of the American planes based in China over the northern part of French Indo-China has recently been increasing.

On February 15, a formation of four enemy B-25 bombers invaded the northern part of Annam, strafing and bombing non-military establishments. One of the raiders was shot down at a point 20 kilometers north of Tambor, by the anti-aircraft gunfire of the Japanese and French Indo-China Ground Forces. The crew of six airmen were killed instantly when the plane crashed on the ground.

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FIGHT FOR FREEDOM ENTERS FINAL STAGE

Indians in Motherland Told That Azad Hind Army Will Be in India Soon

We mean action and plenty of it. The Indian National Army has swung into action on the Burma border and it will not be long before the flag of Free India is fluttering within the motherland, is the message sent by the Tokyo Chapter of the Indian Independence League to the people in India on Wednesday.

Exhorting the Indians in the motherland to continue their struggle against the British Oppressors, the message said, "You can with confidence look forward to greeting the Azad Hind Fauj on the soil of India soon.

The radio message follows:

Fellow Countrymen:

When Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose announced his plans last year to mobilize the total resources of the Indians living in East Asia to secure the independence of India by driving the Anglo-Americans out of the country, the B.B.C. in London and the anti-India Radio in Delhi as well as other enemy propaganda organs expressed their consternation by declaring that the Netaji had not started his drive yet. Our leader promptly retorted that whatever promises he had given were not to these enemy propagandists but to the Indian people and that they would be redeemed in the fullness of time.

Now, the first step in the final stage of our struggle for freedom has been taken. The efficient, well-trained Indian National Army has swung into action on the Burma border. Since early this month, as the world already knows, powerful units of the Azad Hind Fauj have gone into operation against the British troops in cooperation with the Japanese Forces on the Arakan front and the enemy has already been made to feel the prowess of these determined fighters for India's freedom.

With their morale extremely high, the members of the Indian National Army are vigorously attacking the enemy forces. Already these units have scored notable war results making Indians all over the world proud of their success.

But this, let us remind the enemy, is just a sample of what we mean to do in the future. Our movement for India's independence is neither a bluff nor a propaganda stunt. We mean action and plenty of it. Our enemies shall feel it as time goes by. The ball has been set rolling and it will not be long before the flag of freedom to fluttering on the soil of free India. From then on, the Indian National Army will successively push back to the west Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's conglomeration of men until they are thrown out of India.

Fellow Countrymen: We can imagine how alarmed our enemies must be over this positive action by India's army of liberation, for it means the approach of the end of the oppression and exploitation which the enemies have imposed on India for centuries and on which the British Empire is built. Once India is lost by Britain, the British Empire will automatically collapse.

No matter how loud British propagandists shout, it will be of no avail. The Indian National Army which has now started action will be responsible for driving the British out of India and thereby for the downfall of the British Empire.

To you, our countrymen inside the country, we can now say that the trials and tribulations that have been your lot will not be for very long. You can with confidence look forward to greeting the Azad Hind Fauj on the soil of India soon and, in the meanwhile, keep up the courageous though uneven fight which you have been so magnificently putting up against our oppressors for so long.

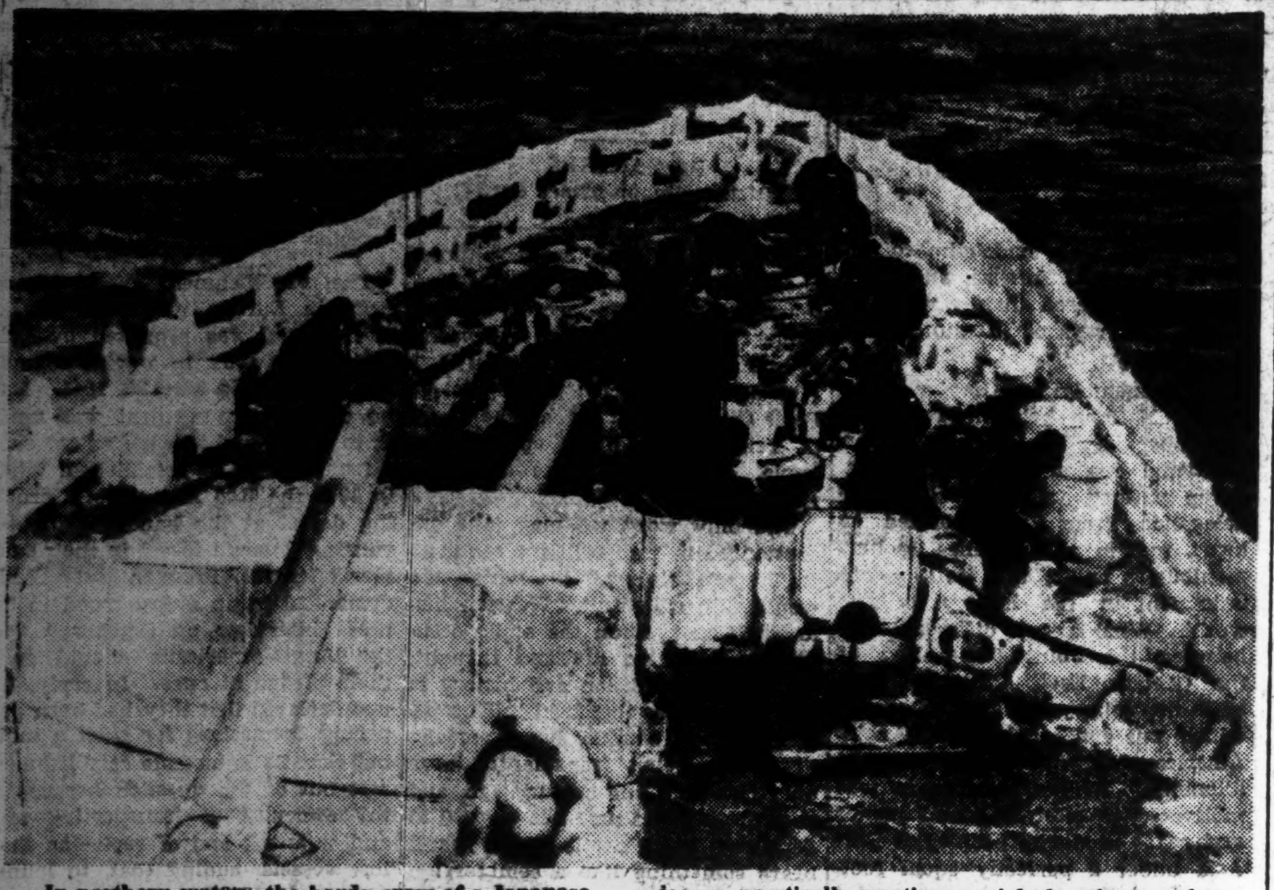
Doctors' Role Discussed

The third regular general meeting of the Japan Medical Practitioners' Association was held at the Nihon Ishikaikan at Kanda-ku, Tuesday, when its president, Dr. Ryukichi Inada, delivered a speech on the role played by physicians. Items on the agenda included the mobilization of physicians, their voluntary services in agricultural villages and industrial plants, and perfection of relief structure in time of air raid.

Kishi Reports to Cabinet

A regular Cabinet meeting was held at the Prime Minister's official residence on Tuesday, when the subject concerning the strengthening of restriction on electric power consumption was reported by State Minister Nobusuke Kishi. Details of the strengthening of restriction were announced by the Munitions Ministry the same day.

Removing Ice Aboard a Warship



In northern waters, the hardy crew of a Japanese warship is seen in the above picture battling against the bitter cold, cutting away the quickly-forming ice—a practically continuous job for the members while patrolling ice-bound seas on the watch for the enemy in the north. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

U.S. DEMANDS FAIL TO FRIGHTEN FINNS

Anglo-American Plan to Make Finland Fight for Them Falls Through

The American Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, at his recent press conference, announced that the American Government had recently told Finland to leave the war front, Domei comments.

The comment follows:

Finland, as had been expected, rejected the demands peremptorily.

The American action against Finland, which was little better than a political offensive, was similar to the threats made jointly by America and Britain against Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, and the Balkan States at the close of last year.

It was a clumsy move. It was only done because they had nothing else better to do.

There is something about the American demands on Finland to leave the war front that compels us to take special note of them. The demands were no advice of peace. The underlying motive was to smash all countries sticking to neutrality in the present war.

It is clear that if America had succeeded in inducing Finland to leave the war front she would have lost no time in browbeating the other Scandinavian countries.

The American attitude toward Finland calls to mind the state of affairs that existed at the time of the first Soviet-Finnish War from the end of 1939 till June 1940.

In those days Britain, France and America showed themselves sympathetic toward Finland and did what they could to assist her. On the one hand they worked to protract the war and on the other they used their influence to band Norway, Sweden, and Finland into a Scandinavian bloc. Their idea was to use such a union as the advanced guards protecting them against Soviet Russia and Germany. Their cunning plan fell through however in consequence of the peace made by the Soviet Union and Finland.

Things are different today. The Soviet Union is engaged in a life and death struggle with Germany.

If Finland left the war front it would encourage America and Britain to put pressure on Sweden to abandon her neutral policy and the Soviet Union would not raise any objection to such a move.

The Anglo-Americans have two objects in attempting to induce the Scandinavian countries to abandon neutrality, one is to establish direct communication with the Soviet Union and the other is in pursuance of their traditional policy of making other countries work for them.

TOKYO SETS SAVINGS GOAL

Metropolis, at Regular Meeting, Decides on ¥8,500,000,000 Next Year

The regular meeting of the Tokyo Metropolis was held on Wednesday in the auditorium of the Tokyo Shoko Shoreikan Hall where determination to save ¥8,500,000,000 by the Tokyo people during the next fiscal year was reaffirmed.

Governor Shigeru Odachi, Deputy-Governor Mitsumaro Matsumura, other directors, 35 chiefs of wards, two mayors and three regional chief clerks attended the meeting.

Enemy's Hope To Take Burma Now Smashed

(Continued from Page 1)

piles of foodstuffs, ammunition and numerous other weapons of the enemy concentrated at Taung Bazaar. Without resting, another unit of the Japanese Forces advanced southward and struck the rear of the enemy troops.

Surprise-attacked by our units, a corps of the British troops retreated westwardly, crossing the steep Mayu Range. The defeated enemy troops have been thrown into wild confusion with the vigorous assault from the air by our Army Wild Eagles.

Enemy Entrapped

Upon the occupation of Taung Bazaar, the Japanese Units fiercely attacked the routed enemy troops, which were completely trapped within the iron ring of our encirclement operation.

Occupying Nagyaunggaung, the strategic point north of Maungdaw, the Japanese crack units continued their westward advance. In these circumstances, annihilation of the enemy troops in the Arakan front is now a mere question of time as the result of the effective blitzkrieg onslaught of the Japanese Forces.

BALI YOUTHS FEDERATION FORMED ON KIGENSETSU

Members to be Trained Along Lines Similar to Japanese Military Training

Domei

SINGRADJA, February 14.—The inauguration ceremonies of the Bali Youths Federation were observed on the auspicious occasion of Kigensetsu on February 11, only six months after the commencement of the youth movement among the native inhabitants of Bali, who had been awakened to the full consciousness of the ideals upheld by Japan in the victorious consummation of the war.

Eight youths' bodies, with the chieftains as heads, were incorporated into the newly established Bali Youth Federation. All training will follow along the lines of Japanese military training. Furthermore, a training center for the leaders of the youth groups has been opened since the first of the month.

It is also expected that a Bali New Women's Association will be organized in view of the positive participation of the women of Bali on the production front.

WOMEN IN MALAI PLEDGE TO RENEW WAR EFFORTS

Domei

SHONAN, February 14.—Reflecting the new spirit that has imbued the fair sex in East Asia who are now eager to give their unstinted efforts to the cause of the war, grand women's meeting was held at the Malai Theater here at 8 p.m. yesterday.

The affair was sponsored by the Malai Welfare Association, the Malai Shimbun and other interested organizations.

A Malai women reporter of the Malai Shimbun spoke on the mission of the fair sex in wartime. Miss Miyako Tsuchida of the Education Department of the Shonan Special Municipality, who spoke in very fluent Malai, gave an address in which she stressed Japan's unwavering principles.

The meeting closed after the Malai women had vowed to renew their efforts for aiding the war effort.

PLANS SET TO BOOST PRODUCTION OF FUEL

Price of Charcoal, Firewood To Be Raised to Assure Adequate Supply

By raising the official price of fuel and boosting production, the supply of firewood and charcoal is to be markedly increased so as to be in time for the next winter, according to a communique of the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry issued Wednesday.

On February 7, the Cabinet discussed and decided on a scheme for assuring the adequate supply of firewood and charcoal. The scheme was worked out in detail and the particulars were announced by the Board of Information and the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry Wednesday morning to be enforced within this month or early next month at the latest.

In order to assure increased production, the price of charcoal and firewood is to be raised to a worthwhile extent, while subsidies for fuel production are to be increased with an appropriation of ¥80,000,000. This will enable price adjustments to be made, coupled with changes in the final selling price.

All firewood and charcoal for uses other than household consumption are to be purchased by the Government.

The maximum selling price is to be set for all trees grown for charcoal or firewood. Privately owned forests on level land will be purchased and all trees standing in areas convenient for transportation will be cut down.

Administrative steps are to be taken to exempt woodcutters, charcoal-burners and other workers engaged in fuel production from labor draft. Measures to prevent their unauthorized change of occupation are to be devised. The Japan Gas-Generating Charcoal Company is to retain its supplies.

24-HOUR DAY URGED IN VITAL INDUSTRIES

Special Japanese Method of Mass Production, Day and Night Shift Planned

The adoption of day-and-night shifts and a Japanese system of mass production in the machine-building and parts-manufacturing industries are to be enforced by the Government in the 1944-45 industrial program aimed mainly at boosting the production of aircraft.

The Government has drafted a plan for a major expansion of aircraft production and has undertaken to lay the foundations for the enforcement of this plan since the latter half of last year, including the creation of the Munitions Ministry, adjustment of order-laying, improvement in the official supervision of munition factories through adjustments in the munition supervision department system, establishment of a system of production responsibilities through the enforcement of the Munitions Company Act and adjustment in Class 2 industries.

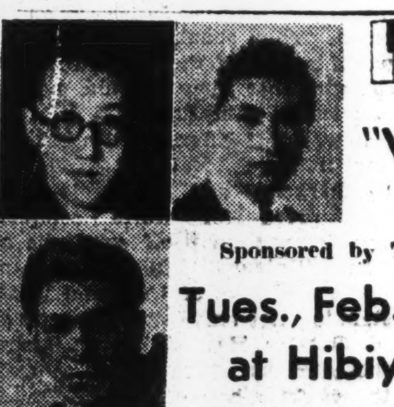
While steadily carrying out renovations in industrial administration, the Government is pushing the fixing of wartime-type machine tools, forging and casting machines, the supply of materials for increasing the production of light metals, installation of lumbering equipment, mobilization of electric power and the like.

Steps are also being taken to convert and use equipment in Class 1 industries under the industrial adjustment system for increased fighting strength. More and more companies and plants are converting their equipment, labor power and management into aircraft industry.

Already in the iron and steel, light metals and other vital raw materials industries day-and-night shifts have been enforced, while in the aircraft industry, too, they are quite widely enforced in engine factories. In the machine-building industry, however, the system has been enforced only in part since the summer of last year. The authorities intend to extend the system at least throughout the aircraft and machine-manufacturing industries.

For night work careful study is being made as to ventilation, lighting, nocturnal fatigue, lack of engineers and workers with special assignments and powers. It has been pointed out night work entails a drop in efficiency by 20-30 per cent, so that a two-shift system of 8 to 9 hours is urged as conducive to the best results. If necessary, a three-shift system is to be adopted to lessen fatigue.

In view of the tremendous increase in production that is now called for, the enforcement of a Japanese-type of mass production is advocated. Owing to the rapid progress made in aircraft designing and increasing call for high performance, the American conveyor system is no longer seen to be adequate. Instead, a system for mass production called the "takt system" evolved at the X X Works of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries in 1941 is being adopted by the various machine-building factories. Whereas the conveyor system carries along the materials to be worked upon, the "takt system" involves the movement of workers. This Japanese system of mass production is to be instituted for the machine-building and parts-manufacturing industries.



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Balkans—Powder Keg Of Europe

(Continued From Page 4)

which is the only supplier of petroleum to Germany lies in the center of the Balkan region. The anti-Axis realize that one of the most effective methods to overcome Germany is to cut her supply of Rumanian oil. Thus, the oil fields were attacked with 300 bombers and fighters last summer, but so perfect was the air defense that nearly all of these planes were shot down, and the attempt resulted in complete failure. Thus, there is no other way than to engage the German forces in the Balkans in a big mobile operation from both flanks in cooperation with the Soviet troops.

The military, political and economic reasons set forth for the selection of the Balkan area as the site of a landing operation by the Anglo-American forces are no doubt within the knowledge of Chancellor Hitler. As soon Badoglio betrayed the Axis the Chancellor lost no time in erecting defense establishments in Southern France, Northern Italy and the Balkans. The strategic retreat of the German forces on the Soviet front must have the object of providing reserve manpower for eventualities in Eastern Europe, especially in view of the fact that Germany succeeded in organizing large military forces by carrying out a wide-scale mobilization of manpower early last year. The German plan of gaining "ultimate victory by considering all the war fronts in Europe" indicates her unbounded confidence in winning the war.

The Anglo-Americans also must know this German preparedness. But they probably consider the present as the opportune moment for a military operation in the Balkans because Germany is not yet fully prepared for such an eventuality in this powder keg of Europe, since a considerable number of German troops are tied down on the Italian front. Thus the announcement after the Moscow Conference that a complete agreement had been reached regarding military cooperation, most probably foreshadows the establishment of Balkan second front.

(End)

Army Surgeon Dies

Surgeon Major-General Ryuichi Okamoto, retired, died of illness at his Setagaya home on Thursday. He was 69 years old He participated in the Russo-Japanese War and was formerly the Chief of the Health service of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Saghalien.

AGRICULTURAL PLAN IS DECIDED IN JAVA

Increase in Production of Cereals, Textile Fibers Is Aim of Program

Domei

DJAKARTA, February 13.—An increased output of miscellaneous cereals and textile fibers is envisaged in the Java Military Administration's agricultural production program for the 1944 fiscal year which was recently mapped out on the basis of last year's data as well as on reports submitted by the Central Council during its second session which closed on February 3.

According to this program the extension of farmland will be continued, especially for private-owned land of Djakarta Province and also for wasteland in Banten, Boesoeki, and Proangan provinces.

In the production of rice, emphasis will be placed on the popularization of better fertilizer and species. For this purpose, special paddy-fields will be set aside in Boesoeki and Proangan provinces for the carrying out of experiments. In order to ensure larger crops the use of fertilizers will be further encouraged and facilitated.

The production of phosphate and other fertilizers in Pati and Kedoe provinces will be stepped up while the use of manure will be made general.

The teaching of the systematic Japanese methods of rice-planting and weeding will be continued.

For the extermination of field-mice which are the worst pests for Java's crops, 200,00 mouse-traps and large quantities of rat's bane will be distributed throughout the island.

SHIZUOKA TO HONOR SATO

Municipality to Readjust Site of Naval Hero's Resting Place

The Shizuoka Municipality has decided to contribute to the bereaved family of Vice-Admiral Yasuo Sato, whose posthumous promotion in naval rank by two grades was recently announced. The last resting-place for the naval hero is in the compound of the Rinzaiji Temple at Shizuoka. The municipility has started preparations for readjusting the site.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1944

Arabian Oil

Friction between the United States Government and the oil trusts over the exploitation of the vast new petroleum concessions which Standard Oil and its affiliates had succeeded in obtaining in Saudi Arabia seems to have been eased most satisfactorily for the oil trusts by the pipe line deal recently concluded between the American Government and the oil companies concerned. By this agreement, the American Government undertakes the construction, protection and upkeep of a 2,000 kilometer line to bring the oil from the new concessions in Saudi Arabia to a point on the Mediterranean, where war demand ensures the quick turnover and bigger and better profits for the oil trusts, which were obviously their main concern in the recent outcry raised in America against Government interference in private business.

In reporting the deal, Fuel Administrator Harold Ickes indulged in considerable verbiage to cover the tremendous advantages about to accrue to the oil trusts through construction of this line at United States Government expense. Nothing, however, can disguise the glaring fact that while $150,000,000 will be disbursed from American public revenues to pay for the line, the oil companies stand to reap private profits estimated at a minimum of $650,000,000.

Mr. Ickes may have considerable justification for the hope he expressed that this will "disperse all fears that the United States Government will interfere with private business". However, the fear that the oil trusts already interfere with, and indeed control, the United States Government may be harder to dispel.

In announcing the deal, moreover, Ickes stated that the American Government reserves the right to purchase any desired quantity of oil up to the entire production of the new oil fields for the next fifty years, in addition to the right to veto, at the discretion of the State Department, any sales to other governments. This makes it clear, once and for all, that it is certainly not for the principle of enjoyment by all states "of access on equal terms to the trade and raw materials of the world", so beautifully set out in the Atlantic Charter and so oft repeated by American propagandists, that America is fighting. There could, indeed, scarcely be more effective clarification of America's true war aims, or more naked indication that the American people are being forced to fight for world domination by American big business interests with American Government connivance, than this statement by Ickes.

Furthermore, this high-handed American intrusion into, and open exploitation of, Western Asia fits ill with America's professed championship of the rights of small nations, since the Arabian people are more than likely to find all their aspirations for freedom and national independence strangled for good in the serpentine coils of the American pipe line about to traverse their territories.

It must also be clear that this deal which places the United States squarely athwart Britain's imperial crossroads is scarcely conducive to harmonious Anglo-American cooperation. Britain's complete dependence on American goodwill may render her impotent today to do more than grind her teeth. But signs of extreme British anxiety and alarm over this continued American penetration into her once private preserves are not wanting. It is, moreover, difficult to conceive of the tenacious Briton as meekly acquiescent in permanent American predominance at this vital strategic point which would not only place the entire British Empire at the mercy of the United States, but would also eventually make it possible for the United States, through control of the available oil, to administer to Britain herself a dose of her own oil embargo medicine, if at any time she is not prompt to comply with arbitrary American behests.

Standard Oil shareholders may well rub their hands in glee over the deal. Roosevelt may possibly privately comment that he is getting the British where he wanted them. But neither the American people, who have nothing to gain from such now inevitable permanent foreign entanglements, nor the American taxpayer who must finance the line, still less the American soldier, who will scarcely welcome the opportunity now freely given to him to sacrifice his life for the greater glory and profit of the oil trusts, can find in the transaction much cause for self-congratulation.

Canada's Opposition to England

Lord Halifax, in his speech at Toronto on January 24, by advocating a plan of consolidating Empire connections, has caused serious repercussions in Canada and Britain. So much so that Prime Minister Churchill deemed it necessary to state that Halifax was not expressing the official views of the British Government but merly giving his own personal opinion. In Canada, Prime Minister Mackenzie King stated in the House of Commons on January 31 that he was opposed to Lord Halifax' proposals and "favored collaboration with all nations seeking peace". Popular opinion in Canada also opposed Halifax, considering his idea to be a particularly dangerous form of isolationism. Canadian journals took up the matter, expressing their opinion generally that Halifax' ideas would more likely lead to the destruction of the Empire than to strengthening it.

Prime Minister Smuts of the Union of South Africa, also pulled a hornets' nest about his ears when a few months ago he proposed an "Association of the Nations of Western Europe", a proposal against which the various exiled governments hastened to protest.

Possibly the term "Imperial preference" used in Halifax' speech raised apprehension among Canadians who deemed it to mean "Britain first, Canada and others second". They do not feel that traditional sentimental pull toward Britain that the British think they should feel. And one of the reasons is that Canada does not owe its present position in world politics to Britain. It has long tended to draw away from the mother country, and the present war situation has done nothing to bring about more cordial relations. In so many ways has its policies and activities become Americanized that its future seems more closely bound up with that of the United States. Naturally any proposal to sacrifice the dominions and colonies for the benefit of Mother England would arouse no enthusiasm among Canadians.

Lord Halifax doubtless felt the threat to Britain's little remaining power in the tendency of her colonies to draw aloof, and expressed his concern over this unhappy situation by advocating the consolidation of Imperial connections between Britain and Canada.

And well might he be concerned. Britain is in a tight corner. From a great Empire she has been reduced to the position of just one of the small nations of Europe. Her ultimate collapse seems fated. For despite the propaganda concerning a second front in Europe, the manpower of Britain is so depleted that such a military enterprise seems impossible without the strong arm of Uncle Sam to lean upon. Britain has so far mobilized 25 millions in her armed forces and war industries, which is about one half of its entire population, while her birth rate has been steadily dwindling since 1939, in which year the natural increase was only 150,000, thereby revealing a fatal shrinkage of population.

Another grave situation which Britain is facing today is that India, long the treasure land of the British Empire, is on the point of an active revolt.

When Britain was in a position to assure security to her dominions and colonies by her armed strength, it was to their advantage to stick by her, but since her economic power has been steadily slipping from her and her military strength has also steadily failed, these colonies and dominions have had to depend upon themselves for their own defense, and their interests and British interests do not always coincide. Thus a tendency to draw apart, to be more independent, is ever growing.

In view of the foregoing situation, it is natural that there should be a desire on the part of patriots to strengthen the tie between the two. It is clear that Britain alone with its small territory, ever-decreasing population and limited natural resources cannot claim an equality with other powerful nations such as the United States and the Soviet Union, but needs the backing of Canada, Australia, and her far flung colonies.

But if Britain cannot curb her desire to dictate, these outposts of Empire, which once enjoyed safety and prosperity under the aegis of British protection, will slowly but surely draw further away until they achieve full independence. It is to put off this evil day as long as possible that men like Lord Halifax advocate a consolidation of Imperial connections.

Destruction For Construction

Japan Waging Present War Against Foes of Peace for Future Welfare of Mankind

By YASUBUMI MIZUKURI

(From the Teiyu Rinrikai Rinri Koenshu)

The current War of Greater East Asia is a continuation, more or less, of the Manchurian Incident of 1931, when the long-cherished Japanese desire for Asiatic purification came to the surface for the first time.

Once Manchuria was set free as an independent nation, her people were immediately united under the three watchwords of Peace, Cooperation, and Common Prosperity. And her loyalty to her parent nation, Japan, was made clear by an additional slogan, "Unity of heart with Japan." It is needless to say that all these words have deep, moral implications. Through the efforts of Japan, a great change has come over Manchoukuo from what it had been during her days of oppression under the Chang Tsolin regime. How quickly was the work of purgation executed!

No sooner had Japan succeeded in liberating Manchuria than she withdrew from the League of Nations. The reason for this, as is undoubtedly clear to all, is that the League had become an ominous organ merely for the selfish concerns of a few exclusive nations who would not appreciate the circumstances of the East and attempted to hamper the recognition of the independence of Manchoukuo.

Japan withdrew from the League. But it must be remembered that by doing so she had not renounced her original will to cooperate with the various Powers if it be for peaceful ends, for international justice.

Then occurred the China Affair, brought about inevitably because, by distorting Japan's real intentions for Manchoukuo, Chiang Kai-shek took a stong anti-Japanese stand and even went so far as to implant in China's second generation an unreasonable hatred for Japan. No longer able to watch this with indifferent eyes, Japan rose to admonish Chiang, who fled to his present stronghold, Chungking. Even as she took various steps in chastizing the Chungking regime, Japan proceeded to elucidate her attitude that she harbored not the least bit of territorial ambition.

Realized Japan's Aims

Wang Ching-wei, now president of the Chinese Republic, saw immediately the truth behind Japan's intentions, and fled from Chiang, to establish in Nanking the present National Government.

Japan, today, has returned to China her concessions in Shanghai and other extraterritorial rights. And by concluding a Sino-Japanese Alliance Pact, she has recognized the sovereign independence of China under the administration of the National Government. The Chiang regime, therefore, is now wholly devoid of reasons to keep up its resistance against Japan. It exists now as a mere puppet of the Anglo-American Governments.

After setting up a central government in Nanking, President Wang Ching-wei has repeatedly announced a firm determination to share ilfe and death with Japan, his trust resulting from Japan's sincere and just attitude toward all international affairs.

With the outbreak of the present War of Greater East Asia, the ethical system of Japan which had risen to the surface in concrete form at the time of the Manchurian Incident is being observed at its fullest, torrential flow.

Japan's declaration of war on America and Britain has been for the purpose of driving imperialistic nations away from the Asiatic territory, and of establishing an Asia for the Asiatics, for the ultimate end of liberating 1,000,000,000 Asiatic peoples from the meshes of the Anglo Americans.

Moral Purification

The independence of Burma and the Philippines, and further, the recognition by Japan of the Provisional Government of Free India are all directly expressive of the Asiatic spirit of moral purification. Burma had suffered for years under the oppression of the British. The Philippines, too, had been tormented, first by the Spanish, then by the Americans. The people of both these nations had been forbidden to live humanly. India, too, for a considerable number of years was regarded by the British as their rich storehouse while the people suffocated under their brutish oppression, treated as no more than chattels.

But a forceful movement today has been provoked by the Indians for independence. Their one persistent cry now is "Give us liberty or give us death."

Furthermore, the various South Sea people have now awakened from their long state of torpor to the true ideals of the East, and are joyously occupied in cooperating with Japan in fulfilling the vast task of molding a solid East Asia. Their respect and love for the Japanese Empire is a profound worship; it is as if they had climbed an ethereal peak at sunrise, and filled with piety, offered their reverences to the pure rays of the sun in the Eastern sky.

The Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations held in Tokyo in November last has afforded us an additional reason for exhilaration. Seven nations, including a booster delegation from India, united in heart, met in a conference so harmonious in nature that its likes are unknown in the history of the world. What a vast difference lies between the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations and the flimsy Atlantic Charter, which was concocted by the Anglo-Americans in a fit of excitement and dilemma. While the former was motivated to offer freedom, justice and peace to all the peoples of East Asia under a perfectly equal footing, the latter was planned under selfish aims to enslave the rest of the world.

The Five Principles

Here are the five items comprising the Joint Declaration given in brief: (1) common prosperity, (2) freedom and friendship, (3) enhancement of culture, (4) economic prosperity, and (5) contribution to the progress of the world at large. At the dawn that these should be realized, not only will the establishment of a new order in East Asia be completed and a comprehensive culture created, but the world will benefit by, this Asiatic peace and harmony.

We have seen thus that one undeviating stream of thought has flowed from the Manchurian Incident to the War of Greater East Asia, the spirit of constructive destruction. With the destruction of the Chang regime was seen the construction of Manchoukuo. Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations spelled destruction for the League, and the actual practicing of her original ideals has meant construction. With the establishment of the National Government of China, the Chungking regime has been doomed. The expulsion of the Anglo-Americans from East Asia implies their extermination as far as they are concerned in the East, while the consolidation, on the contrary, of "Asia for the Asiatics" can of course, be nothing but the realization of a vast constructive work. All this is the destruction of vice as opposed to the construction of righteousness. In other words, it is the Asiatic spirit of moral purification.

Enemy Arrogance

What the Anglo-Americans have hitherto clamorously mouthed as justice and humanitarianism has turned out to be so much nonsense. England dominated the seven seas with her "invincible navy." She boasted of the sun never setting on her domain. It was this arrogance that had given rise to World War I.

Today, it is the United States that is intent upon her greed to usurp what Britain has lost. The aim surpasses cool reason; it is an aim to conquer the world, by spreading her claws everywhere.

By world domination is meant a national or racial gluttony. It is a revolt against both the laws of Nature and of Man. No hero, in all history has succeeded in accomplishing such an insane greed. Genghis Khan, Alexander the Great, Napoleon; all of these men have been what might be termed incarnations of greed. They sought to conquer the world. Unless they did so, they thought that they would not be satiated. But all failed.

A world of difference lies between our national ideal of "Universal Brotherhood" and the Anglo-American greed for world conquest. The comparison itself would be absurd. "Universal Brotherhood" aims at an evolution of trust and understanding not only among the people of Greater East Asia but among those of the entire world, to make the world a happy place to live in. When that day arrives, that is when the Asiatic spirit of moral purification will have been realized once for all.

Fruits of Wisdom

Though you may always hear something unpleasant or have something to offend you, never be worried on that account, for that something is a whetstone by which alone you can improve your virtue and behave yourself right. If every word you hear fell flattering on your ears or everything you do or meet with turned to be satisfactory, your whole life would be poisoned. —Ts'ai-kent'an.

• • •

I have only made a nosegay of culled flowers, and have brought nothing of my own but the thread that ties them together.—Montaigne.

Judge of a man by his questions rather than by his answers.—Voltaire.

• • •

When a man and woman are married their romance ceases and their history commence.—Rochebrune.

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Momo

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

The great Italian writer-philosopher, Giovanni Papini, once wrote these unforgettable words: "Four apples mark the four great epochs of human history—the apple of Eve (the Biblical epoch); the apple of Paris (the Hellenic epoch); the apple of Tell (the medieval epoch); the apple of Newton (the scientific epoch)."

The only word we may take exception to in this brilliant sentence is "human history," for which we would fain substitute "Western history." The position the apple occupies in Japanese life and thought, in Japanese tradition and history is not the same as that held in Europe. It is for this country but a modern discovery, being transplanted here only less than one century ago, and though sufficient time has elapsed to deprive it of all exotic flavor, it still bears something like a semi-foreign air like a naturalized Japanese speaking with an accent. The apple has not as yet earned a place in the book of Japan's cultural tradition as it has in that of Occidental civilization. We have not seen or heard of a single Japanese adopting the apple, its leaf or blossom, as his household mon (crest) which it is the unwritten privilege of every subject of Japan to own. There is, however, a fruit which plays as intimate and as historic a role in the physical and emotion life of Japan as the apple does in the West; we refer of course to momo or the peach.

We will be only too glad to pay momo as gracious a tribute as an old European sage has paid to the strawberry: "The Almighty could doubtless have created a more delicious fruit than the peach, but He for some reason never did." But here the implied virtue of the peach is utilitarian, and materialstic, but the Japanese conception of momo is not confined to its fleshly, worldly, carnal nature as the Western idea of the apple appears to be. It has a romantic, nay, spiritual side; or rather the spiritual dominates over the realistic in momo. By its name is immediately understood not so much the fruit as the blossom or the leaf of momo. In the celebrated "Momo no Sekku" (Festival of the Peach) which is a proper designation of the so-called Doll's Festival for Girls, annually observed on March 3, only the peach blossom is honored without any association of the peach as a fruit. The peach spray with its fair blossoms and sapphire leaves plays as indispensable a role in the March Festival as the pine and bamboo decorations do in the New Year.

Momotaro Cult

The delicate sense of immaterial spirituality in our ancients caused them to discern in momo its mystic psychic values sooner than the purely physiological use of satisfying "the inner man." The leaves of momo-tree are believed from immemorial times to have a purifying or evil-exorcising power, and we continue to this day to believe in its medicinal property. Hence the popularity in summer everywhere, especially in Tokyo, of the peach-bath, that is, the hot-water-bath in which peach-leaves are plentifully strewn, making it sparkle with exquisite emerald-green, the very sight of which seems enough to heal all summer-fatigue or insure one against such ills as flesh is heir to. Every reputable public bath-house will provide this "peach-bath" on certain days in the warmest July. It reminds us of the pristine epoch in which our forefathers believed that the peach tree was not only the symbol, but the actual bringer, of the joy, health and sanctity of mankind.

We do not know when the famous story of Momotaro began to be told but we do know that it is the first nursery tale which every Japanese baby hears as its mother suckles him to sleep.

New Momoyama Epoch

Suffice it for the moment to say that if Momotaro is to be identified with any epoch in our history, there is no reason why we should not associate it with the heroic period at the beginning of the Modern Age, namely, that spectacular period in which Hideyoshi the Taiko subjugated all his ambitious rivals and established his military and political supremacy in the land, to which our history gives the poetical name of "Momoyama Period" (1583-1598)—an epoch in which Hideyoshi had his headquarters on Momoyama (Hill of Peach-trees) near Kyoto, which, as all accounts say was a mansion of unsurpassed splendor and luxury. Today Momoyama is dear to us as the site of the great Mausoleum of the Emperor Meiji who, though He resided the best years of His life in Tokyo, was said to have undying yearning for His birth place in Yamashiro Province.

If the Festival of the Peach, supposedly inaugurated some time in early Heian Period, say, in the 9th or 10th century, may be said to represent an ancient Epoch; the adventures of Momotaro represent the Heroic Period of the 16th century; and we may coin the term "New Momoyama Period" for the illustrious reign of the Emperor Meiji whose soul augustly sleeps at Momoyama, which was the enlightened Epoch of Japan's rise to modern greatness.

Balkans—Powder Keg of Europe

British Machinations Clash With Soviet Interests In Struggle Over Control of Vital Area

By EIICHI KIMURA

(From the Gaiko Jiho)

Part II

The establishment of a second front in Europe, demanded by Soviet Russia, was promised by Britain and America in a joint communique issued on May 26, 1941. But, no definite arrangement was made as to where and to what extent such a front was to be established. When in 1942 the Red Army met a crushing defeat at the hands of the advancing German forces in their summer offensive, Premier Josef Stalin demanded in an angry mood in his press interview on October 4 that the Anglo-Americans should fulfil their pledge at once. In reply, the two declared that they had been preparing themselves for such a move but that its immediate establishment was out of the question because of the difficulty of transporting men and weapons and of replacing their lost vessels, adding that, to launch an attack against the main forces of Germany across the Dover Strait was impossible of accomplishment. They also stated that they were making preparations for landing their forces in North Africa though on a small scale.

After successfully driving back the Germans to the banks of the Donetz by February last year, as a result of his winter offensive, thus occupying an advantageous military position, Stalin made a definite plan for establishing a second front, and at the same time demanded the Anglo-Americans to carry it out without fail. The Soviet official organ Pravda on August 6 last year indicated the attitude of Premier Stalin by making the following demand: "Although the anti-Axis operations in Sicily are important, they cannot be regarded as a second front. . . The Anglo-Americans should nail down at least 60 German army divisions and 20 army divisions of other Axis nations." Thus, the Soviet paper demanded that the anti-Axis nations should disembark more than one million soldiers behind the German forces in Western Europe. Stalin realizes that in order to drive out the German troops entirely from Soviet territory, the formation of another theater of battle is necessary.

Nothing in Common

Primarily speaking, the interests of the Anglo-Americans and Soviet Russia in Europe have nothing in common. They are rather opposed to each other, except for the same objective to overthrow Germany. Thus, it may be said that the adjustment of their views is difficult of realization. Last summer, Prime Minister Winston Churchill travelled to America to negotiate with President Roosevelt some sort of solution of the differences with the Soviet Union. Though at the Quebec Conference, held soon after for the main purpose of discussing the problem of a second front, no mention was made of this problem, it is easy to conjecture that some secret understanding was reached between Roosevelt and Churchill concerning a proposal to be imposed upon Premier Stalin. There are reasons to believe that the compromise reached between the Anglo Americans and the Soviet Union regarding this clandestine scheme was the principal task of the Moscow Conference last October.

What then is the nature of this secret plan proposed by the Anglo-American camp? The writer believes that it is the scheme to attack the German forces from both sides, by the Soviet troops in the north and the Anglo American troops in the south in the form of a second front in the Balkans. Though well aware that such an opinion will find much adverse criticism, I shall propose to explain my reasons for so believing.

There are many military reasons why the Anglo Americans should wish to establish a second front in the Balkans. In the first place, the area offers an ideal place for such a strategy from the viewpoint of the Anglo-Saxons. It is customary for Anglo-Americans to carry out operations at points requiring the least sacrifice, and where their enemy's defense is weakest. In other words, they will select a place suitable for a bloodless disembarking of their troops. Now, it is undeniable that the main German forces are not found in the Balkans which is defended by the armies of various allies of Germany. Thus, there will be the least chance of a frontal clash between the main German forces and the landing Anglo-American troops.

Moreover, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Libya, and the French possessions in North Africa all are under the domination of the Anglo-Americans and can serve as supply bases for their men and war materials. Since Southern Italy is in the hands of the anti-Axis nations, the Adriatic Sea may be most profitably utilized by them in their flank attack on the Balkans. It was because of this military advantage that the British forces occupied Trent and Brindisi ports and advanced northward along the coast of the Adriatic Sea, instead of giving aid to the American troops at Salerno Bay. The aim of the British troops in this operation was to control the waters in the area, but at the same time to secure an air base for attacks on the Balkans from that direction. The success already made in political offensives there will also minimize the danger of such landing operations. With the Red Army now approaching the frontiers of Rumania, a successful landing operation on the Balkans will result in a double attack on the German troops on the Eastern Front. Thus, from a military standpoint, such a strategy will be most fruitful and least costly for the enemies.

Secondly, there is a political reason. European history testifies that whichever nation wishes to dominate in European political circles after the war must keep the Balkans in its hand. To the Anglo-Saxons, the greatest enemies in Europe are both the Soviet Union and Germany. If the Soviets should succeed in their historic ambition to dominate the Balkans and occupy the nearby straits region as the culmination of her present march along the Eastern Front, it will prove a terrific menace for the Anglo-American nations. Thus, for the political domination of this area Britain must act ahead of them. Though it may be impossible to secure complete control, at least she will be able together with America to have an equal voice with the Soviet Union over the disposition of Balkan affairs, or to suppress and check Soviet ambitions there. They may indeed expect to impede Stalin's victorious march for the time being and make a new plan later. This must be the scheme of Prime Minister Churchill.

Will Join Churchill

The Balkans do not offer much ground for American interests, but because of the American people's fear of the bolshevization of Europe, President Roosevelt will certainly join Churchill's plan of impeding the expansion of Soviet power. It is because of this political aspect of the picture that Stalin is said to be opposed to the plan of establishing a second front in the Balkans. But Stalin must make a political concession in face of his great military objective of overcoming the German forces as quickly as possible. It is possible for a practical statesman like Stalin to put off his Balkan ambitions for a while and prepare for a complete domination of the territory in the future.

The view is held in higher diplomatic circles that no concurrent opinion will be reached among the three countries of Britain, America and the Soviet Union either in Eastern Europe or the Balkans because of the conflicting interests of these nations. But I am inclined to believe that the more difficult the question, the greater will be the compromises reached by such practical politicians as Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin.

My view is endorsed by the fact that no mention was made during the recent Moscow Conference regarding the Balkan affairs. The communique issued merely stated that the three participating countries had come to a complete understanding regarding the military problems, and that the adjustment of European political problems was entrusted to an advisory committee to be created later. This very avoidance to touch upon the Balkan problems may be taken as a proof of a complete agreement between the three nations regarding the question of establishing a Balkan second front.

The question of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus straits, one of the most baffling diplomatic problems for Britain, the Soviet Union and Turkey for many years, was the direct cause of the Crimean, the Russo-Turkish and the First World wars, and still remains unsettled, having been left in a state of half-compromise among the parties concerned. Premier Stalin must realise that this question cannot be settled in a day, especially due to the recent entry of the United States and Germany into the picture.

The Balkans constitute a great granary of Europe, with the fertile plains of the Danube as its center, second only to the Ukraines in point of importance. Thus, the anti-Axis nations must snatch it away from German hands in order to defeat her. The non-ferrous metal produced in the Carpathian Mountains is also one of war materials urgently needed by Germany. Rumania,

(Continued on Page 3 Col. 6)

Smite Until Our Foes Bend On Their Knees

Nippon Times
Evening

Nor Flood Nor Fire Will Stop Us Till We've Won

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Press Comments

Thursday, February 17
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Hiding Their Own Crimes
NIPPON SANGYO KEIZAI—Bolstering Vital Industries

Hiding Their Own Crimes

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The Americans and British are past masters in the art of drawing a veil of silence over their own crimes and of reviling others for what they claim to be misdeeds. The Americans, while bitterly criticizing the racial policy of the Germans have maintained silence regarding their persecution of the Negro citizens of America. After perpetrating a series of unscrupulous aggressions on minor nations, they have described our just policy toward China in the most insulting terms. These are all instances of the self-conceit and convenient dogmatism which characterize their attitude toward the rest of the world. In the current war, this attitude has assumed particularly glaring forms.

Behind their masks of civilization, these beasts have carried out terroristic bombings of peaceful noncombatants, attacked or sunk hospital ships, maltreated our nationals in internment and committed other acts of bestial atrocity. Yet they have the shameless effrontery to spread atrocity stories regarding the Axis nations. The recent distorted or groundless tales of our maltreatment of American prisoners of war and the garbled version of the negotiations regarding the forwarding of comfort articles to the prisoners and internees are additional instances of the Anglo-American method. Our attitude of justice and integrity is well known to those who are acquainted with the facts and does not need explanation.

It is a well-known fact that the samurai spirit ingrained in us from old has been manifested on every occasion in the War of Greater East Asia. For instance, in the Battle Off Malai, after our Naval Air Unit had sunk the Prince of Wales, our airmen refrained from machine-gunning the survivors afloat and did nothing to interfere with the rescue work of the British destroyers. Set this in contrast with the American sinking of a clearly-marked Japanese hospital ship and machine-gunning of wounded or sick soldiers and nurses.

At each news of enemy atrocity we are moved to hope that our authorities would take retaliatory measures but, as Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo stated in the Diet, for us to commit acts similar to those of the enemy would be ourselves to turn into beasts. Thus we are gritting our teeth and bearing what is not to be borne. Fresh fuel has been added to our flame of hate by the enemy propagandists who, unable to make any sincere reply to our protest over the Buenos Aires Maru sinking, are now circulating lies regarding our treatment of enemy prisoners.

It has ever been our national characteristic to extend our love to all nations and to accord the most humane treatment to our enemies once they have lost their power to fight. We have not changed in this war. We have treated the problem of forwarding comfort parcels with the utmost sincerity but we have been prevented from informing the enemy of a sympathetic handling of the matter because of the insincere attitude of the enemy. The responsibility in this matter rests entirely with the enemy. But how can we explain matters to mad beasts that would sink vessels carrying war prisoners of their own nationality? To beasts who can reply only in a language understandable to beasts. This language is spoken by guns and bombs on a field of battle. With what all—consuming flame our rage over the repeated bestial acts of the enemy burns will be shown to those beasts before long in unmistakable terms.

Bolstering Vital Industries

NIPPON SANGYO KEIZAI—The Ministry of Munitions has adopted a scheme for adjustments in the machine-building and parts-manufacturing industries and has decided to undertake adjustments in the grouping of enterprises, which form the pivotal point in these adjustments, on the responsibility of the Government. For the emergency production increase of aircraft, ordnance and warships, the so-called cooperation factories are of fundamental importance and they are extremely complicated in form because they vary according to industry, so that the adjustments should have begun with them. That adjustments are now to be vigorously undertaken on the responsibility of the Government is quite fitting in view of the emergency nature of the time.

The Government has also decided on necessary measures regarding repair factories and factories building machinery for the daily life of the people. Thus with the adjustments in the grouping of enterprises the complicated system of

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 1)

NIPPON UNITS BLAST 224 RAIDER PLANES IN RABAUL DEFENSE

182 Downed in Period Between Feb. 10-14; 42 Heavily Damaged

Domei

RABAUL, February 16.—A total of 1,121 enemy planes came attacking Rabaul during the five days from February 10 to 14. Of this number, 182 were shot down either by our Naval Air Units or the Ground Units of the Army and Navy. Of these downed planes, 31 remain unconfirmed. The enemy planes damaged numbered 42. Our side suffered a loss of 29 planes.

Details follow:

February 10.—Out of some 300 enemy planes, 70 were downed (13 unconfirmed). Thirteen others were damaged. Our side suffered a loss of 13 planes.

February 11.—Out of about 200 enemy planes, 19 were shot down (five unconfirmed). Ten others were damaged. Our side suffered a loss of two planes.

February 12.—Out of some 240 enemy raiders, 49 were downed (five unconfirmed). Ten others were damaged. Our loss was five planes.

February 13.—Out of some 160 enemy planes, 41 were shot down (seven unconfirmed). Nine others were damaged. Our side suffered a loss of eight planes.

February 14.—Out of some 220 enemy planes, three were shot down (one unconfirmed). Our side suffered a loss of one plane.

Various Types of Planes Used

Details regarding the category of the enemy planes follow:

February 10.—80 TBF, 170 fighter, 24 B-25, 21 B-24 planes totalling 295. Shot down: 35 TBF, and F-51, F4U and P-38 fighter planes, numbering 34, one B-25 plane, totalling 70. Damaged: 11 TBF planes, 2 fighters, totalling 13.

February 11.—50 TBF and 100 fighter planes, 24 B-24 and 30 B-25 planes totalling 204. Shot down: 18 F4U and F6F planes and one B-25 plane, totalling 19. Damaged: one PBF and 9 B-25 planes totalling 10.

February 12.—80 TBF, 20 B-25, 21 B-24 and 120 fighter planes totalling 241. Shot down: 28 TBF, 1 B-24 planes, F4U and F6F fighter planes numbering 20, totalling 49. Damaged: 7 TBF and 3 B-24 planes totalling 10.

February 13.—60 TBF, 20 B-25 and 23 B-24 and 60 fighter planes totalling 163. Shot down: 18 TBF, 1 B-24 and 22 F4U and F6F fighter planes totalling 41. Damaged: 4 TBF, 2 B-24 and 3 fighter planes totalling 9.

February 14.—80 TBF, 15 B-25 and 28 B-24 planes and 95 fighter planes totalling 218. Shot down: 1 B-24 and 2 fighter planes totalling 3.

HEAVY GUNS OF REICH STOP FOES IN ITALY

Long-Range Artillery Spoils Enemy Plans

Domei

BERLIN, February 16.—A statement by the German military authorities today pointed out that the occupation of Aprilia by the German forces on the Italian front owed much to the use of the powerful long-distance guns.

"The situation at the Nettuno bridgehead turned completely in favor of the German forces when the German long distance guns were brought into action," reads the statement.

"The enemy had not anticipated such a turn of events. The headquarters of the anti-Axis forces had planned to crush German resistance by the converged firing of their artillery and bombardment from the sea."

British Army Losses Revealed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 16.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill announced the casualties suffered by Britain and her dominion forces on the Italian front since the time of landing on September 3 up to February 12 in the House of Commons, yesterday, according to London dispatches. The number of killed was disclosed as 7,635, wounded 23,283, missing 5,708, or a grand total of 36,626. These figures do not include the losses suffered by the air and the naval forces.

Over Rabaul Skies, an enemy Consolidated B-24 bomber plane, trailing a cloud of white smoke, is caught by the camera, just before its fatal plunge earthward, after being hit by a Japanese missile. (Passed by Navy Ministry)

U.S. WOMEN DEMAND DELAY OF INVASION

Petition to F.D.R. Also Opposes Unconditional Surrender of Axis

Domei

LISBON, February 16.—The members of the American Women's Federation for International Peace and Freedom have submitted a petition to President Roosevelt requesting the postponement of the proposed anti-Axis invasion of western Europe, according to dispatches from Washington.

The petition also opposed the idea of unconditional surrender of the Axis now strongly advocated in the anti-Axis camp.

The women stated in their petition that in view of the uncertainty of the outcome of the war at present, such conditions of surrender would only serve to unite more firmly the peoples of the countries under German protection and to bolster their determination to fight the war to the bitter end.

Opposes Labor Bill

Domei

LISBON, February 16.—Seen as representing the general sentiments of the United States labor class, William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, today before the Senate Military Affairs Committee hurled a bitter protest against the national service bill presented by President Roosevelt, a Washington dispatch disclosed.

The national service bill, which forces labor upon the people, if passed, he stressed, will hardly help to increase the production of the country, but will on the contrary drag it into serious complications. He also stated that it was absurd to anticipate increased production with the passing of the bill.

"Britain has already adopted such a policy, and the facts point out that she is suffering from more strike troubles than the United States, Green pointed out.

U.S. Demands British Oil As Resources Getting Low

Domei

LISBON, February 16.—That Britain should be asked to offer her oil resources to the United States, is the gist of the report of the War Supply Investigation Committee headed by Senator Harry Truman that was submitted to Congress today, according to a Washington report.

"The great consumption of oil caused by the war has dried up the oil resources of the United States," said the report.

"According to the report of Wartime Fuel Coordinator Harold Ickes, the life of the oil resources in the United States is 14 years more at the most. In view of such a condition, it is necessary for the United States to acquire oil outside of the country. The United States should ask anti-Axis nations, particularly Britain, to offer their oil resources. It is also important that an international agreement should be concluded for allotting world oil resources to all nations."

WAR BULLETIN

Domei

LISBON, February 16.—The forestalling assaults of the Japanese Forces in the area fronting Maungdaw and Buthidaung on the Arakan Front have been proving annihilative blows to the 14th British Army under the command of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten.

The Mountbatten headquarters in its war communique issued on February 12 admitted that crack Japanese Units had advanced to the rear of the anti-Axis forces and had cut off their lines of communication and supply.

This was followed by another communique issued on February 13 in which the anti-Axis headquarters announced that Japanese Forces had occupied on anti-Axis position in the southwestern section of Taung Bazaar, the center of the fighting.

An AP dispatch sent by its correspondent at New Delhi reported that the Japanese Units which penetrated the anti-Axis positions were powerful, numbering XX strong, and that they were now engaged in close combat with the British.

The AP correspondent also reported that fierce fighting is now going on in the area near Ngakyedauk Pass, north of Buthidaung.

Pope Lodges Protest On Foe's Horror-Raids

Domei

BERLIN, February 16.—The Vatican has lodged a strong protest against the anti-Axis headquarters' announcement issued on February 12 that the Pope's summer residence, Castell Gandolfo, will be considered a war zone, it is reported from Rome.

Together with the protest made on February 14, the Pope declared the papal villa a "special neutral area" and began evacuation of the 18,000 women and children camping on the grounds.

The Pope presented to the anti-Axis headquarters the request to withhold any bombings on the villa before its complete evacuation, but brutally disregarding his earnest wish, the anti-Axis forces, again, for the second time on February 15, carried out merciless bombings upon the innocent women and children still confined within the papal grounds. One direct hit blasted one of the buildings and another landed close by.

Privy Council Meets

At the regular meeting of the Privy Council held on Wednesday, Dr. Yoshimichi Hara, and Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki, President and Vice-President respectively of the Council, and other Privy Councillors listened to Major-General Seizo Arisue's explanation of the latest war situation.

BRITISH-CHIANG TIES BEING RIPPED APART AS INTERESTS CLASH

Question Is Who Should Be Sacrificed to Nippon Drive in Burma War Area

The rift between Britain and Chungking continues to widen every day and this is being clearly revealed by the fact that both forces are trying to ward off the Japanese attacks in the Indo-Burma border area at the sacrifice of the other—a clear manifestation of lack of military coordination, say well-informed observers here.

They pointed to the reports that the British authorities had openly criticized the "inefficiency" of the Chungking forces. The observers said that when about 2,000 Chungking troops with their commander, Lo Cho-ying had fled into India, they were treated by the British authorities like prisoners. Those Chungking troops were disarmed and interned in a suburban prisoners camp.

It was said that probably as a measure to remedy this situation, Chiang Kai-shek appointed Lo Cho-ying, commander of the Chungking forces stationed in India, and reorganized the remnants under his command, but the British authorities neglected even to extend any assistance.

Cold British Reception

Chiang, it is recalled, worried over the fate of his troops because of the cold British reception, hurriedly dispatched to India General Ho Ying-chin, his chief of staff, and Shang Chen, member of the Chungking National Military Council, for negotiations with the British military authorities.

Against such efforts by the Chungking leaders, the British took the stand that a mere 2,000 Chungking troops would not constitute an independent wing of the British-Indian defense forces. The British authorities also declared that the Chungking troops should be thoroughly retrained before they were allowed to fight side-by-side with the Anglo-American forces.

Moreover, the British authorities demanded that Chiang send an additional five Chungking army divisions to India. It was quite difficult for Chiang to refuse this demand, the observers pointed out, in view of the sheer plight in which the 2,000 Chungking troops under Lo Cho-ying were placed by the British, and also because of the increased Anglo-American influence over Southeast Asia. Finally, Chiang agreed to dispatch three army divisions as a sort of compromise.

It was revealed that the sending of these army divisions represented Chungking's share of the obligations stipulated by the secret military agreements concluded at Chungking and New Delhi between the end of 1942 and the spring of last year.

Fail to Materialize

The Anglo-Americans further requested Chiang for approval of two proposals, namely, (1) to reinforce the United States air force in China, and (2) to strengthen the Indo-China air route and also to create a new route through northern Burma in order to accelerate the transportation of supplies to Chungking. However, those proposals failed to materialize.

It was pointed out that the meager reinforcements dispatched to the American air force in China had since been destroyed by the Japanese Air Units.

As regards the supplies to the Chungking troops, they received only a small quantity as most of the materials transported there by air were destined for officers and men of the United States air force in China.

This was even admitted by Chiang last summer when he expressed his dissatisfaction by asserting that the United States so far has supplied only 20 per cent materials they had promised.

Continuing, the observers said that recent reports indicated that the construction of a supply route through northern Burma had been suspended due to the devastating raids of Japanese Air Units and the

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 4)

Gripsholm Leaves N.Y.

16

Domei

LISBON, February 16.—The Swedish vessel, Gripsholm, carrying aboard several hundred German diplomatic staffs, left New York harbor today and headed for Portugal, where the exchange with the Americans will take place, it is reported from New York.

Americans Jettison Speedy-Victory Hopes As Axis Defenses Repulse All Assaults

Domei

LISBON, February 15.—The recent unsatisfactory developments on both the European and Pacific war fonts, have smashed the American dream of speedy victory and they are becoming aware of the necessity of fighting a long drawn-out and difficult war.

The following editorial of the New York Times is representative of the changed American view on the future of the present war.

"The stubborn German resistance on the Italian front has taught us that even today, after four years of the war, Germany is still to be feared. The German withdrawals and large-scale air raids by anti-Axis air forces on Reich territory have neither smashed the fighting will of the Germans, nor brought any noticable effect on the output of German war industries. With the advent of spring to the Eastern Front, the Soviet offensive is expected to be relaxed, and the possibility of the war against Germany being turned into a long drawn-out struggle has again to be reckoned with.

"Of course, it is not believed that the Europe invasion operation now being planned by the anti-Axis will take the same course as the Italian landing campaign.

Explains Failure

"The anti-Axis forces on the Italian front have been forced to fight in mountainous zones, and, as has been proved in the past, mountain fighting always benefits the defending side. The Madrid and Leningrad battles may be mentioned as the proof of this.

"Yet we cannot deny that the anti-Axis forces in Italy are facing difficulties and that the battle situation is not developing as expected. Thus, viewed from the experiences gained in Italy and also from the unsuccessful results of air raids on Germany, it has become evident that the optimistic view that the war would end shortly has no foundation whatever. Even United States military authorities have begun to change their war schedule."

The United News, an American weekly, gave its opinion as follows:

"It has now become almost an established fact that the war against Germany will not end quickly. The same is true of our war against Japan. The belief that air raids alone would make Germany surrender has now been proved grossly incorrect.

Big Losses Foreseen

"Even if the anti-Axis forces succeed in landing on Western Europe it would be impossible to smash the Germans on the battlefield. Furthermore, the operation has much possibility of not only being long, but also difficult and incurring heavy sacrifices.

"It is true that the recent situation on the Italian front has changed the views of Washington authorities respecting the future of the war. That is to say, at the time of the fall of Sicily and the surrender of the Badoglio regime, Washington authorities thought that the end of the war was in sight, but at present, the confidence of the Anglo-Americans in the ability of the Soviets to defeat the Germans, or in the possibility of the anti-Axis winning victory by air power alone, has steadily weakened.

"Washington Government circles no longer talk of reducing Germany to ruins, and now a view has risen that terms to end the present war should not necessarily be unconditional surrender. Thus, although they do not wish to think that the anti-Axis position in the Pacific fighting zone has turned worse, the idea of the war becoming more difficult and long prevails."

Fuehrer's Headquarters

February 16

Southeast of Krivoi Rog, our troops after heavy fighting repulsed numerous enemy attacks, and in counter-attacks ironed out several breaches. West of Cherkassy and east of Shashkoff, the stubborn enemy resistance was broken in a morassic terrain. Heavy enemy counter-attacks were beaten off and our attack pushed further forwards.

In the northern sector of the Eastern Front, strong local attacks of the Soviets were frustrated south of Starja Russja, between Lake Ilmen and Lake Peipus and at Narva. Several of our attacks were successful. In the course of the fighting in the central sector, Captain Rade, the commander of an assault gun unit, distinguished himself particularly.

In Italy, the day passed with scouting and shock troop activities from both sides but there were no major engagements. Local enemy thrusts were warded off. The buildings of the Cassino Abbey which, as reported yesterday, were attacked by strong enemy air force formations although there was not a single German soldier at the spot or even in the vicinity, have been completely destroyed by fire and the ruins are now included in the German defense lines.

3 Ships Bombed

The Luftwaffe with fighter, bomber and battleplane formations during last night effectively attacked the enemy shipping concentrations and the harbor area of Anzio and Nettuno. One enemy destroyer and four freighters totaling 19,000 gross register tons, were damaged by direct bomb hits. Several fuel and war material depots were destroyed and set on fire. Troop barracks were also bombed.

On the night of February 14, enemy bombers again attacked Rome.

British airplanes last night again attacked the Reich capital. With the sky overcast, the enemy terror bombers dropped a large number of high explosive and incendiary bombs on several parts of the town, causing damage to residential quarters, cultural edifices and hospitals. The population suffered casualties. Despite unfavorable weather conditions, our defense forces destroyed 51 enemy bombers, according to incomplete reported.

Some enemy planes also dropped bombs on localities in the Rhenish-Westphalian area.

BRITISH LOSE 51 PLANES IN NEW BERLIN ATTACK

London Admits 43 Lost; R.A.F. Raids Norway

15

Domei

BERLIN, February 16.—In the raid made on Berlin last night by British air forces, 51 four-motored British bomber planes were shot down, German military authorities announced today.

Admits 43 Planes Lost

Domei

LISBON, February 16.—The British Air Ministry announced today that in the raid on Berlin last night, 43 British planes were lost, according to London reports.

45 British Planes Lost

Domei

AMSTERDAM, February 16.—Forty-five British planes failed to return to their base after bombing Berlin last night, Reuter officially stated today.

15th Raid Made

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 16.—A formation of British bombers made a raid on Berlin last night, it was announced by the British Air Ministry today, according to a London dispatch.

It was the first large-scale raid since the end of last month and is the fifteenth one since the middle of November last year, it declared.

During the raids on Berlin made within the period of 90 days since November, over 2,200 tons of explosives have been dropped, the announcement added.

Hammerfest Is Raided

Domei

BERLIN, February 16.—On the night of February 14, British air forces raided the port of Hammerfest at the extreme northern end of Norway, but military facilities there suffered no damage, although two Norwegian coast defense ships were sunk, according to Oslo reports.

U.S. Hospital Ship Ready

Domei

LISBON, February 16.—The American excursion liner, President Madison of 14,187 tons, has been requisitioned by the United States navy to serve as a hospital ship, a Washington dispatch disclosed.

According to yesterday's announcement, the vessel, which has been under reconstruction at a Maryland dry dock, is almost completed, and will be America's largest hospital ship capable of carrying 630 patients and a crew of 550. The liner was constructed in 1921.

NIPPON SKY RAIDERS SMASH ENEMY PLAN BY TANCHUK ATTACK

Newly-Built Airfield Blasted Before Foes Able to Utilize Base

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN CHINA, February 16.—Admitting the heavy damages which were inflicted by Japanese Army Air Units in the course of their surprise raid on the Tanchuk airfield in eastern Kwangsi Province, Sunday, the Chungking broadcast, yesterday, also reported that Pingnam, which is located close to Tanchuk was attacked and bombed by Japanese Air Units on February 13.

It is recalled that the Japanese airmen, in the course of the surprise attack, heavily bombed and blasted the runway and other military facilities at the newly-constructed airfield of the U.S. air force in China which had been established in a desperate attempt to obtain a handy airfield which would be situated nearer the coast than the bases at Kweilin and Liuchow, both of which are also in Kwangsi Province.

The Japanese raid on Tanchuk, following completion of the airfield, has smashed all facilities there before they could be utilized by the enemy.

Meets Gallant Death

Domei

SHIHMEN, February 15.—It has been disclosed that Ku Huang-chuan, a battalion commander of the Tinghsien 'Peace' Preservation Corps, was killed in action on February 12 while engaged in mopping-up operations against Chinese Communist bandits at [illegible] seven kilometers east of Tinghsien in western Hopeh Province.

Following joint punitive operations with Japanese Units against the Chinese Red remnants, Battalion Commander Ku, with a handful of men under his command, encountered scores of bandits at Tungkienyang. Regardless of the numerical superiority of the enemy, Battalion Commander Ku, at the head of his outnumbered troops, assaulted the enemy forces.

After an hour of fierce engagement he received a fatal wound in his abdomen. Realizing that his end had come, Battalion Commander Ku summoned the Sub-Lieutenant under him and ordered him to join forces with the Japanese since his unit's ammunition supply was already exhausted.

After giving his final orders, he lifted his revolver to his throat and killed himself.

It is recalled that the late Battalion Commander rendered meritorious services in training the peace preservation corps in this region in collaboration with the Japanese Expeditionary Forces.

Big Results Achieved

Domei

SHIHMEN, February 16.—Mopping-up operations carried out by Imperial Forces during January against Chinese Communist bandits in the western, southern and central sections of Hopei Province gained the following results: Number of battles fought, 188; enemy strength encountered, 9,223; enemy bodies found, 1,080; prisoners taken, 806; military installations destroyed, 296; principal spoils taken, 850 rifles, 10,470 rifle bullets, five light machine guns, 245 machine gun bullets, four trench mortars, six automatic rifles, 52 pistols, 423 pistol shots, 213 guns, many clothings and provisions.

British Press Criticizes Over-Supply of Scribes

Domei

ZURICH, February 16.—Too many war correspondents are sent to cover the Italian front, and those attached to the headquarters in Cairo and Algiers are freely dispatching their daily reports, which are becoming questionable, British newspapers recently criticized.

The papers disclosed that there are at present 125 war correspondents covering the Italian front. Those who are detailed to accompany the U.S. Fifth Army number 46; those with the British Eighth Army, 39; those with the Canadian forces, 12; and those at the headquarters, 27; or in other words, there is one war correspondent for each kilometer of the front.

BULGARIA WORKING FOR AXIS WAR AIMS

Agriculture Minister Tells Farmers Nation Will Fight to Last

Domei

SOFIA, February 16.—Minister of Agriculture Ivan Beschkoff, who at present is touring northern Bulgaria, at a farmers' meeting in Sadovetz stated that Bulgaria, with regard to her foreign policy, is fulfilling her duty in accordance with the Tripartite Pact and though she is not directly participating in the war, she is bearing all consequences of it.

The policy of Bulgaria, the Minister further pointed out, has been clarified by Premier Dobri Boshiloff in proclaiming that the attainment of national unity of Bulgaria is the sole aim.

"Bulgaria's policy," the Minister said, "is of merely national character. Her relation with Turkey is very good. The enemies of Bulgaria, however, intend to shake the Bulgarian morale and force the people by means of terror raids to surrender. The Bulgarian nation, however, will not renounce her legitimate rights and will not allow herself to be influenced by the enemy."

Minister Beschkoff, moreover, emphasized that Bulgaria must be prepared to defend her unity with all available force.

Lauds Accomplishments

Domei

SOFIA, February 16.—The various attitudes taken by Germany, Britain and the United States toward the smaller nations, are being dealt with by the Bulgarian paper, Zora.

"Germany," the journal points out, "has had so far an outstanding share in the appeasement of Europe and has largely contributed to the solution of a number of impending problems among the Balkan States. The understanding between Germany and the Soviet Union was impeded at the end of 1940 particularly because the Fuehrer refused to recognize certain Soviet claims toward the smaller European nations.

"The German arms have, moreover, freed several smaller nations from the foreign yoke and finally established the unification of Bulgaria.

"The Anglo-American attitude toward the smaller States is however, quite different. The Times, for instance, in a number of articles, characterized the further existence of a number of small European nations as impossible and completely out of date. Other British papers in a similar manner called the restoration of a number of small European nations nonsense."

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

small factories and shops will gradually be straightened out but the essential point is just how the adjustments are to be carried out. It is hoped that the authorities will exercise minute care and appropriate guidance in that regard.

To assign different groups according to use and field of production, for instance, will no doubt be effective in regulating the laying of orders by the various Ministries but if the decision of the field of use, or ratio of use and the like should be made to rest on the extent of influence of each Ministry or should become uniform through lack of care the mobility of the new measures would be lost and the industrialists will be unable to work at full capacity to increase production. It is proposed that the cooperation factories to be included in the grouping should be such establishments as are equipped with no less than 10 machine tools and other chief items of equipment and that all factories without this qualification should be left outside the grouping.

In making this discrimination, however, much care is needed. In the first place, cooperation factories are composed of small-scale factories and shops which have been gradually enlarged in scale. Not a few of them have only five or six machine tools and not more than 10 workers. It is hoped that the factories thus placed outside the grouping system would be used collectively and helped to expand in scale so as to become gradually qualified to enter the grouping. It has been reported that most of the unregistered machine tools have been traced to such small factories and shops but their utility is nonetheless considerable. What is required is good guidance.

At any rate, the present Cabinet decision may be regarded as having completed the production system for the mechanical industry. With finished articles factories in the center, parts-manufacturing, cooperation, repair and national life factories now cluster about them. The system seems to be quite rational. But a system no matter how perfect is not in itself sufficient to assure increased production. Various other measures are required, including unified standardization, which is a question of paramount importance. Without unified standardization there can be no smooth flow of goods from the daughter factories to their mother factories, nor can the factories outside the grouping system be fully used. The essential point is to make the adjustments in the grouping system an opportunity for coordinating the efforts of all groups from the assembling factories for finished articles to the small-scale shops outside the grouping system so that an efficient system of mechanical industry peculiar to our country may be fully established.

Interesting People

United Effort Gains Superlative Results

President Kaichi Kawakami, of the Nippon Musical Instrument Manufacturing Company, called at the offices of the Asahi Shimbun yesterday with a donation of ¥2,000,000 for the Asahi's plane construction fund, according to an article appearing in that paper this morning.

The same company, last year, had contributed ¥1,000,000 as research and relief fund to the Army and ¥500,000 as research fund to the Navy. These generous contributions were made possible by the united efforts of all the company employes, from the President down to the lowest worker, on their own battle ground the production front.

A 24 hour day system had been adopted by Nippon Musical Instrument Manufacturing Company in October of last year. It seemed a little doubtful whether the workers, of whom approximately 30 per cent were women, would be able to stand the strain. First of all, it was vitally important that a full understanding of the situation be obtained on the part of the home members of the employes. Fathers, brothers and other responsible members of the families of the women workers were requested to be present at a gathering, at which the urgent need of decisive increase in production was carefully explained. The parents responded with admirable alacrity, so too, the daughters. The day and night shift system swung into smooth operation.

The need of sufficient guidance in the work was solved by mobilizing the men employes of the branch offices throughout the country. More than half the number shifted their work over to women employes and after rigid training assumed their posts in the factories, to supervise the operations of the machines on the new 24-hour day run.

The problem of the shortage of machines was also solved. The vital machines were zealously guarded so that production might be speeded up. The factory hands went on shifts even during the meal hours and not a second was lost through any relaxation on the part of human guardians of the humming machines.

An efficiency of 70 per cent had been considered as standard for night shift production in the past. The company, however, had maintained an 80 per cent efficiency up to that time, but with the working spirit of the employes burning at high pitch since the commencement of the 24 hour operation, the results obtained were a highly satisfactory average percentage of 94. The women workers, especially, attained a high efficiency of 97 per cent.

The excellent production efficiency of Mr. Kawakami's company is but natural when viewed in the light of his words, "The principle underlying this donation is that we are returning to our country what profit we have been able to make through the strength of our country. It is the crystalization of the ceaseless, ardent application of the entire company employes to their tasks."

FILIPINOS TO HONOR MARTYRED PRIESTS

Laurel Sets Feb. 17 As National Prayer Day by Holding Mass

(Continued From Yesterday)

The sentence was given at 11 p.m. of February 15, 1872. The president of the tribunal, before leaving to collect the votes of the jury, had the humor to ask the condemned priests if they had anything to say. Fathers Burgos and Zamora reiterated their protestations of innocence; the septuagenarian, Fr. Gomez, said, "I am sure my judges consider me innocent, but it is futile to insist. . ."

At dawn of the following day, the sentence was communicated to the priests. Dr. Burgos, the youngest, cried bitterly; Fr. Zamora lost his senses; while the old Fr. Gomez listened with great calm.

On the eve of the execution, the priests were conducted in a closed coach to the chapel at Bagumbayan (behind the former Luneta Police Station), led and followed by platoon of cavalry guards. It was not a sad cortege of death and defeat, as it probably seemed to some at the time, but a triumphal march of the heroes and champions of our Country and Church!

The fatal day was dark, gloomy, rendered even more sombre by the mourning drapery of about 40,000 people from Bulacan, Pampanga, Cavite, and Laguna who had come to see off their pastors, friends and patriots. The flourish of trumpets aid the rumble of military drums rent the silent air. Everyone was tense. The march to the gallows started. Francisco Zaldua, the one layman condemned with the priests, led the others. He was smiling. Fr. Burgos was tearful, but, recognizing some familiar faces, nodded his head, since his arms were bound. Fr. Zamora moved with a vacant look. Fr. Gomez, his eyes shining clearly beneath the wrinkles of his brow, blessed the people who had come close and knelt before him. He seemed most pleased by the thought that he was dying in priestly dignity, since the archbishop who considered them innocent denied the petition to disrobe and disgrace them.

Protest His Innocence

The actual moments of execution as recorded in history are too gruesome to recall here. Fr. Burgos was made to die last, human "justice" having decided that, with the imputation of guilt of leadership, being heaviest, he should suffer the pangs of seeing his fellows die in great pain and agony first. Twice, Father Burgos stood up to protest his innocence; twice several friars rushed to calm him down so that he would die a Christian death. "But what crime have I committed?" he demanded. One of the friars answered, "Jesus Christ Himself was innocent!"

After the execution, there was a drizzle and, according to some testimony, also a slight tremor of the earth.

Twenty years after that martyrdom, Dr. Jose Rizal dedicated his immortal "El Filibusterismo" to the three martyr priests who paved the way with their blood for him to continue the nationalistic work which he also consecrated with his.

That noble and self-sacrificing spirit is not dead, but has been rendered more burning and brilliant by further sacrifices. During the present epoch of our spiritual rejuvenation and return to the fold of the East where it has pleased our God and Creator we should all live as good Filipinos, enriching what God has given us, protecting it, loving it; the Filipino Clergy to which I as a humble member have been honored to belong keep up the fires of the past in their spirit. The Filipino Clergy has launched the same cry for justice and national unity and true Filipinism, favored as we are today by many circumstances created by the War of Greater East Asia.

My countrymen, especially we of the clergy, it is time to move and be imbued with the same old spirit of civism. Leadership, unity and initiative are the three factors that our clergy need today. The task is ever trying, and demands sacrifices. As Father Burgos said, "A true citizen who really loves his country ought not to remain apathetic and passive to her, but ought to acquire for her, all possible happiness at the cost of fortunes, wealth, family and even life."

Forward then, my countrymen, give your share to the building up of this newly-born Republic. Look always to Father Burgos for light and guidance; Rizal for valor and sacrifice. Let us show once and for all that we also have a country to love, protect and serve. Let us as Rizal said, "show those who deny us patriotism that we can die for our convictions. What matters if we die for what we love, for our country and for beings that we adore."

Being a clergyman is not opposed to being nationalistic. You cannot work separately as a priest and as a citizen. Remember that before you became ministers of God firstly you become citizens of our country. So it is logical that you must serve God and Country just as well. Remember Father Burgos!

LIN HAILS STOPPAGE ON OPIUM SMOKING

Head of Youth Corps Sees One of China's Worst Evils Eliminated

Special

NANKING, February 15.—Hailing the approval of the Opium Smoking Prohibition Law by the Executive Yuan of the National Government of China, today, Minister of Publicity Lin Pai-sheng, in his capacity as director-general of the Chinese Youth Corps declared that it is significant that the important decision to oust one of the worst evils in China was reached on the memorable day of the second anniversary of the capture of Singapore by the Japanese Forces.

Minister Lin pointed out that the Western imperialists by point of gun forced China to become addicted to the evil of opium smoking. "The step taken today to eradicate once and for all the harm done by the British imperialists in China may be compared to the capture of Singapore two years ago today, which marked the last day of British domination in East Asia," he stated.

The Minister, furthermore, urged all the youths throughout China to cooperate fully with the National Government in properly and effectively enforcing the present law.

He also paid tribute to the sincere support Japan is rendering to China to carry out the present decision, which is certain to rid China of one of the most dreaded evils.

British-Chiang Ties Being Ripped Apart As Interests Clash

(Continued from Page 1)

advance of the Japanese Ground Forces into the Hukuang area.

Demand More Troops

And yet the Anglo-Americans persistently demanded Chiang to fulfil his promises by sending more troops to the Burma theater of war.

It was pointed out that last spring Chiang was forced by the Anglo-Americans to pick up some troops from the 5th army under General Tu Yu-ming, the 6th army under General Kuan Lin-cheng and from the fourth war zone under General Chang Fa-kue to send them to various districts in India through northern Burma.

Military "cooperation" between the Anglo-Americans and Chungking has only served to intensify the suspicions among them as the situation became adverse, the observers added.

In this connection, it is recalled that the British forces had remained a completely unconcerned spectator when the Japanese Forces carried out the upper Salween River campaign against the Chungking troops last autumn. In the previous Arakan campaign, the Chungking forces stationed in the upper Salween River sector refused to extend cooperation with the Anglo-Indian forces, it was stressed.

Continuing, the observers pointed out that the Chungking troops are resorting to these means because they no doubt are well aware how their fellow soldiers in India are being treated by the Anglo-Americans.

Therefore, it is not difficult to imagine that the Chungking troops are finding great satisfaction in seeing the British soldiers facing a second "Arakan" in the current Indo-Burma border campaign, the observers concluded.

Argentina Denies Rumors

Domei

LISBON, February 16.—The Argentine assistant chief of information today flatly refuted as absolutely groundless the rumors being circulated by anti-Axis propaganda organs such as that the Argentine Government had declared war upon the Axis or was preparing to do so, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch.

The same official continuing his statement declared that the recent Montevideo dispatch stating that the Argentine steamer Rio Ignazu was sunk off Trinidad was absolutely false.

Laurel Eulogizes 3 Martyred Priests Who Shed Blood for Free Philippines

Domei

MANILA, February 16.—"We are the heirs of the blessings for which the blood of such men as Jose Burgos, Mariano Gomez and Jacinto Zamora were offered freely for the dignity and beauty of subsequent generations," declared President Jose P. Laurel on the eve of the 72nd anniversary of the martyrdom of three Filipino heroes who "blazed the way for responsible nationalism and racial self respect."

Declaring that their "unequal fight was for racial vindication," President Laurel asserted that the Filipino people, who are now independent, cherish their memory as their posterity will continue to do so in reverence of the spirit of freedom which will determine their own destiny which was implicit in the martyrdom of Fathers Burgos, Gomez and Zamora."

Meanwhile, it was learned that President Laurel and members of the Cabinet, Speaker Benjgnos Aquino, Chief Justice Jose Yulo as well as other high Filipino officials will attend mass tomorrow at 9 a.m. at the Manila Cathedral where they will pray for the well-being and prosperity of the independent Philippines for which the priests shed their blood.

A Japanese Style house and garden in tropical Sumatra. The gardens, named "Kobayashi-En" after the corps commander at the time the Japanese first occupied the town of Bukit Tingi, complete with a sukiya type building, bamboo growths, chrysanthemums and other prerequisites for a perfect Japanese garden afford unlimited peace and comfort to the soldiers as they stroll through the paths on their off-days with the native children. The garden was planned and constructed by the soldiers themselves.

TURKISH PAPERS SCORE INTRIGUES OF BRITISH

State Turks Stand for Peace Backing President

BERLIN, February 15.—By Arrangement with the Asahi—Alarmed over the breakdown of the Anglo-Turkish military conference, Reuters recently circulated a news item criticizing the attitude of Turkey.

"Of late, the anti-Axis side has become increasingly suspicious as to Turkey's intentions of carrying out her obligations based on the alliance pact, though the country makes verbal promises," says the news agency.

Public opinion in Turkey which had remained silent concerning the Anglo-Turkish negotiations suddenly expressed its attitude against this announcement of Reuters.

Views expressed by Turkish newspapers on February 12 and 13 were to the following effect:

"First, the British side claims that although the Turkish leaders are inclined toward participation in the war, the people are against it, but the fact that President Inonu is enjoying the absolute support of the people today is due to his peace policy.

"Second, the British assure that in case of Turkish participation in the war the action of the German Army need not be overly feared, but the fighting power of the German Army in the Balkan today is exceedingly strong.

"In order to overthrow Germany, Britain must have the power and to participate in the war against Germany would be exceedingly dangerous for Turkey.

"Third, The Times says that it is Britain which should determine what amount of arms Turkey requires, but this is a very strange matter. To Turkey herself belongs the right. In spite of her promises, Britain is only supplying Turkey with very poor arms both in quantity and quality."

INDIANS IN SAIGON RENEW PLEDGE TO GAIN FREEDOM

See Victory Ahead With Advance of Netaji's Army

Special to the Nippon Times

SAIGON, February 16.—The Indian residents at Saigon, mostly cotton goods merchants from Bombay, have been rather unconcerned about political affairs in the past, but with the receipt of the news of the advance by the Indian National Army, they were so deeply impressed that in the name of the President of the Indian Association, they issued the following statement:

"The Indian residents in French Indo-China feel great joy at the receipt of the news that the Indian National Army has commenced its offensive against British-American troops and that its operation is progressing satisfactorily.

"Thus, the second war of independence by the 350,000,000 Indians has now started, and we absolutely believe that we will gain freedom now. The Indian residents in all parts of Greater East Asia, now under the able guidance of the Provisional Government of Free India, are prepared to extend utmost efforts for ultimately winning our independence war. Our brothers in India are also of the same mind, and are fighting openly or secretly for its attainment. When they hear that the Indian National Army has started fighting on the Burma-India frontier, it is certain their efforts will be doubled.

"We place absolute confidence in the National Army of Free India and at the same time are prepared to bear all sacrifices, hardships and privations. As long as we have Divine protection, world sympathy, and the absolute support of the Japanese Government and people, there is no doubt whatever that we will be victorious."

FINNISH PARLIAMENT HEARS FOREIGN HEAD

Details Not Disclosed On International Issues; Soviets Bomb Helsinki

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 16.—Foreign Minister Carl Henrik Ramsay, today, reported on the international political situation before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Finnish Parliament. However, no details of his report are known, according to Helsinki reports.

It was also reported that the Soviet air forces raided Helsinki tonight, but no reports have been received as telephone connections between Helsinki and Stockholm have been interrupted.

Reich Views Calm

Domei

BERLIN, February 15.—Unchanged and calm reticence is observed by the Wilhelmstrasse toward the subject which is at present most discussed by the world press, namely Finland. The attitude is one of complete calm without a trace of nervousness. Non-official Germany is scarcely informed of the war of nerves which is now being launched against Finland since this subject is still barred from the columns of the German papers. Only one Swiss newspaper report, dealing with the changed attitude of a section of the neutral press toward Finland, was published by the German news agency.

At the Wilhelmstrasse, it was declared that there was nothing new to be stated with regard to Finland. In a reply to enquiries it was said that the Finnish Minister of the Interior had travelled to Stockholm in a private capacity.

Further, the report of the British news agency from Moscow was referred to, according to which, the Soviets describe three Finns as unbearable and who therefore should be dropped, namely Rity, Tanner and Mannerheim.

Views from America show quite clearly that the United States has no intention of becoming involved in the difficult situation in case the Soviet Union should decide to go all out against Finland. It was, moreover, stressed that the situation in Finland was radically different from that prevailing in 1939/40. At that time, some 4,000,000 Finns alone were opposing the Soviet Union, while today, this was the case with the major part of Europe.

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